The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,793.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 20th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,301 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. G. Perrin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 43	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	.....	£ 6-15-0
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken from Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 240 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES, on HALF-PRICE, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3,; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.; and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0 0	0 8	0 12 0	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8 0	0 4	0 6 0	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 123	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF AN EIGHT HORSE POWER UP-RIGHT ENGINE WITH 2 GRINDING STONES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to close partners' account, on the premises No. 7b in Messrs. Mahomedally Khan Cross Street, in Old Nagpada, opposite Emambara.

An up-right Engine, 8 Horse-power complete with two grinding stones, in working order.

N.B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 14th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's best plated and rich Crockery Ware, a handsome set of rich Cut Glassware, handsome Carriages, Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of E. D. Estill, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of Glassware, rich Dinner Breakfast Dessert Services, Elkington's best Plateduare, such as Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Stands, Ice Pitcher, handsome plated Reading Lamps, Knives and Forks, ditto Dessert Knives and Forks, a set of thread pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 Persons, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutler's, &c., richly open-carved seasoned blackwood Household Furniture made to order, such as a set of Camp Tables in 5 pieces, with round ends, Sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Settee, Chair, Pier, Side and Card Tables, Easy Fcteuil and Drawing-room Chairs. Conversation full-backed Sofas, a handsome centre Ottoman, Chiffoniers, Tucker's plated single, double and treble light hanging Argand Lamps, China coloured Matting nearly new, handsome English Brass four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Peters & Sons of London.

A ditto Madras-built circular fronted double-seated Brougham by Todd & Co.

A ditto English-built light Buggy.

A ditto fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, goes also in saddle.

A set of best English brass mounted Carriage and Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, a handsome Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Moss, &c., at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Carriage, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateduare, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Curry and Pickle Stands, Ice Pitcher, Epergne, Waiter, a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a Mahogany cabinet containing 6 piece Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Conversation Sofas, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, all covered with rich crimson Silk Damask, a handsome centre Ottoman, a very rich English Drawing-room Carpet, with border Chiffoniers, a first-class full-size slate Billiard Table by Thurston, complet, a bronze 6 Light Billiard Lamp, plated single, double and treble Light Hanging Argand Lamps, Iron Painted Bedstead, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, large Almira, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horse, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, few dozen pots of choice Plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Moss, a Lady's Side saddle in excellent order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Semi-grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Oaken and Co., a light handsome, a pair of handsome Grey Carriage Horses, a handsome Chesnut Riding Horse, quiet in Harness. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Morse.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.
OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 13th October.
„ SALSETTE, from Marseilles, 23rd October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 8th October.
„ BAVARIAN, from Liverpool, 11th October.
„ MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 10th October.
„ TIBER, from Liverpool, 4th October. (Remg. Cargo.)
„ VALETTA, from Glasgow, 8th Oct.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

MR. EMIL THOMAS, being through ill health prevented from returning to India, CEASES to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

MR. JULIUS SOHR has been authorised to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co,

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOOROOBA-KASDASS GOVERDHUNDASS BAWA has contracted to mortgage all those 3 pieces of LAND or GROUND now forming into one, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows and chawls standing thereon, situated on the Grant Road, and registered in the Books of the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 7, 6, 9 and 10, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and bounded on the east by the Gilder Street, on the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee, on the north partly by Camatesepoora Foras Road and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the said Grant Road, and containing by admeasurement 12,539 square yards, be the same little more or less. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 12th day of November 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Mortgagee's Attornies.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOTICE to SUBSCRIBERS.

IN consequence of the CLOSING of the MARSEILLES ROUTE, Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. have received an intimation from their London Agents, that until the termination of existing Subscriptions, they will forward the more important Papers via BRINDISI. These include:

HOME NEWS.	THE MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.	TIMES.
PALL MALL BUDGET.	DAILY NEWS.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.	STANDARD.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

All others will be sent via SOUTHAMPTON. Subscribers to other Papers than those mentioned above will thus have received none by to-day's Mail.

12th November 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BECHERDAS S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, held at the Company's Office, near Raikhud, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November 1870, at 12 o'clock noon:—

Shareholders Present.

Shet Becherdas Ambaidas, Chairman and Director
„ Huthesing's Executor, Oomabhoy Huthesing, Director
Doctor D. Wyllie
Shet Kurrumchund Premchund's Manager, Bhanbhoy Trecumdas
Parikh Kandas Jumnadas
Shet Wadilall Panachund
„ Dinshaw Hormusjee's Son, Dadabhoy
Vizvulubdas Dwarkadas
Patell Nathoobhoy Purshotun
Patell Hargovundas Kevuldas
Sha Jetha Dowsy's Proxy, Patell Dowlutram Joctaram
Sha Keshowlall Hemchund
Patell Kursondas Purbhoodas
Patell Kalidas Narotumdas
Shet Cursetjee Byramjee

Proposed by Dadabhoy, Son of Dinshaw Hormusjee, and seconded by Vizvulubdas Dwarkadas, and carried unanimously—"That Shet Becherdas Ambaidas be requested to take the Chair."

Accordingly Shet Becherdas, having taken the Chair, read the Notice convening the Meeting and the Proceedings of the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 26th ultimo.

Proposed by Shet Bhanbhoy Trecumdas, Manager of the Firm of Shet Kurrumchund Premchund, and seconded by Kandas Jumnadas, and carried unanimously—"That the Resolution passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 26th ultimo be confirmed, viz.:—'That all the moveable and immoveable property of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (Buildings, Machinery, &c.) be sold to Shet Becherdas Ambaidas for Rs. 3,20,934, deducting therefrom the debt due by the Company Rs. 2,01,294, the balance remaining Rs. 1,28,640 divided by 384 Shares will give Rs. 335 per each share, which sum all the Shareholders are to receive from Shet Becherdas on the shares being transferred to his name as usual, and Shet Becherdas to pay at that rate for all the shares so transferred to him, and the Company be wound up and dissolved.'

Proposed by Shet Vizvulubdas Dwarkadas, and seconded by Shet Kandas Jumnadas, and carried unanimously—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, Chairman.

Amedhabad, 9th November 1870.

THE BECHERDAS S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Agreeably to the Resolution PASSED by the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 26th ultimo, and CONFIRMED at a Meeting on the 9th inst., it is hereby declared that payment of the DISTRIBUTION of BALANCE PROCEEDS of SALE of all MOVEABLE and IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the Company's Mill, at Rs. 335 per SHARE, will be MADE from this date on Shares being transferred by the Shareholders to SHET BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS.

By order,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 10th November 1870.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES, &c., &c.
GLASS INSULATORS, in various colours, for Pianoforte.
J. NEUBERG.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

LARGE SIZE ALBUMS for CARTE DE VISITE and CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country-made.
FANCY COUNTERPANES, large BLANKETS White and Crimson, AUSTRALIAN STRIPED BLANKETS, RAILWAY RUGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

READING and TABLE LAMPS.
German silver and brass READING LAMPS with milk glass shades.
ORNAMENTAL TABLE LAMPS, for Kerosine Oil.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
DINNER PLATES and SOUP PLATES.
CUPS and SAUCERS, BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS. Can specially be recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
J. NEUBERG.

PRINTERS' and BOOK-BINDERS' TOOLS and MATERIAL Agents to Hughes and Kimber,
J. NEUBERG.

LOST, on SATURDAY MORNING, between Chinchpooly Hill and Mahim Sands, a small BUNCH of KEYS. The Finder will be Rewarded on returning them to the Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

16th November 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 10th November 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KAUTLAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND of HALF an ANNA in the RUPEE, upon the amount of CLAIMS allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 10, Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55-7 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

II. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rossie House, Bridge of Carn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie House aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID J. NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	...doz.	50
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	... ...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	... each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	... doz.	45
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	... „	60
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	... „	65
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	... ... each	7
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	... ...	9
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	... ...	9½

SLEEPING SUITS.

			Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	...	25

HOSIERY.

			Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan ...	...	...	20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ditto	...	...	18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincher Hooter Stockings for shooting, &c.	...	per pair	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	...	each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	...	...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	...	...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	...	...	7½
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	...	...	9
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	...	7½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	...	...	6½

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakespeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	„ ...	6	
White Irish Cambric	... ... „ „	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured Handkerchiefs	... ...	10½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	... ...	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	... ...	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring	... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	... ...	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas ... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares closed active, and advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	803
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	1,170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,690
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,400
186	2,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	940
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
300	150	50	...	Do. New	190
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,670
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	945
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,010
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,475

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	165
	1,500	1,444	...	B'bay & Bengal	18. 8. 0
	3,000	3,000	...	Bombay Sh	35

CALCUTTA.—8TH NOVEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities, only small sums and small pieces at the higher quotations.

A heavy amount of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870 at Rs 109, was purchased by an investor.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445.

National Bank shares at Rs 120, exclusive of the dividend.

More wanted at this price.

Simla Bank shares, yesterday and to-day, at Rs 570.

East Indian Railway Stock, £900 at Rs 750 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares yesterday at Rs 235.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares at Rs 210 and 212.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a time-bargain at Rs 285 for delivery on the 21st November.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

Moratta, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant 3rd Sikh Infantry, on furlough, from England.

Buller, Captain, 11th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Allahabad.

Grifton, Captain, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

Baker, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.

Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on route, from Poona.

Brereton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Sturrock, Colonel, Madras Army, on sick leave, from England.

Hudleston, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Maitland, Lieutenant, Bengal Public Works Department, on furlough, from England.

Pickance, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Withers, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Miller, officiating Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Marshall, Lieutenant, Bengal (Royal) Engineers, on sick leave, from England.

Marshall, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Bolleau, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Shakespear, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

Luard, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.

Thurburtt, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Calcutta.

Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Nowshera.

Fuller, Ensign, 8th Regiment, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

Beamish, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Leslie, Lieutenant, 3rd Foot (The Buffs), to join, to Dugshai.

NOVEMBER 13.

Tovey, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N.I., on furlough, to England.

Tyacke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 104th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Ponsonby, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

DeVismes, Captain, Royal Artillery, on private affairs, to England.

Cosdner, Major, Royal Artillery, on private affairs, to England.

Mounie, Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

Smith, Ensign, 55th Regiment, to join, to Chukrata.

Hawthorn, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Philips, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate to England.

Mills, Surgeon Major, 21st Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Thomson, Captain, Corps, on leave, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Baroda (s)	Hall	Suez, Oct. 30.
	Euphrates(s)	Hutcheon	Kurrachee, Nov. 9.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 9.
	Michael Angelo	Lockie	London, Sept. 13.
	Tuptee (s)	Profumo	Mandvee, Nov. 9.
	Maritana	McDonald	Liverpool, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	City of Madrid	Jack	Calcutta.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
13	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Oriental	Wyatt	Calcutta.
	France	Exmelin	Calcutta.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.				
8	City of Benares	Shand	Glasgow, August 9.
	Middlesex	Massey	Liverpool, July 14.
10	Deccan (s)	.....	Suez.
	Crosby (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
8	The Bruce	.....	.....
9	Mongolia (s)	.....	.....
	Ramee	.....	.....
	Albert Victor	.....	.....
	Bleng	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
7	Burmah (s)	Bombay.
8	Nile (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

9	Burmah (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 2 cases toys and medicines, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 12 cases writing ink, &c., Bell, Ventz Lucas; 30 cases matches, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 13 cases foolscap paper, Hajee Abdoola Sukiladha; 3 cases glassware, &c., Oosmar Allarukia & Co.

Pfeiffin, 11 cases toys, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 100 boxes tin plates, Sobhagchund Golabchund; 12 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandbhoy.

Hawarden Castle, 26 packages earthenware, Jaffer Remtoola; 3 packages glassware, Jaffer Remtoola; 100 cases wine, the New Bank of Bombay; 50 cases copper sheets, Bhugwandass Bhugwandass; 9 cases toys and hardware, Bhicoo Sazba; 10 cases composition candles, Lookmanjee Husonally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Brightman (s), 23 cases wine, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 46 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rangoon (s), 4 cases cigars, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 10 cases boots, shoes, &c., Mahomed Dossal; 1 case hardware, The London A. & A. Co. (Limited).

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 6 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Sumatra (s), 2 bundles cow hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Foundling, 60 bales cotton, Valla Lalljee; 24 bales cotton, Valljee Sungjee; 25 bales cotton, Panachund Jawer.

Sumatra (s), 60 bales wool, Jaithabhoy Sourjee; 75 bales wool, Kessowjee Peitaber; 38 bales wool, Soorjee Tokurssee.

Caranjah, 25 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Maljee Ruttonsee.

Victoria Cross, 430 bales cotton, Finley, Muir & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Soojee Takurseey.

Ellen Bates, 2 bales waste cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 106 cwts. buffaloo horns, Lodhabhoy Bojabally.

Jeannaux, 26 bales cotton, Purbhoodas Bhugwanjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M; after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22 (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kgutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona only	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR willp roceed on a TOUR through KUTCH, KATTYWAR and GUZERAT, and proposes visiting the following places on or about the dates shown below:—

Mandavie	5th Dec.	Verawul	27th Dec.
Bhooj	6th ,,	Bhownuggur	28th ,,
Nowanuggur	10th ,,	Surat	4th Jan.
Rajcote	13th ,,	Baroda	7th ,,
Gondul	21st ,,	Ahmedabad	10th ,,
Joonaghur	23rd ,,		

By order,
A. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Mahableshwur, 12th November 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BYTHELL—November 12th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. K. Bythell, Esq., of a daughter.

MORRISS—November 13th, at Matheran, the wife of Edward Morriss, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

ST. ROMAINE—November 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Louis St. Romaine, junior, of a son.

DUKE—November 7th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Duke, wife of Inspector Duke, in charge of the Jorabagaun Police Station, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McINTOSH—POTENGER—November 5th, at the Union Chapel, Calcutta, by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, Mr. W. C. McIntosh, to Mrs. Sarah R. Potenger.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—November 3rd, at Purnea, Miss Frances Margaret Johnson, daughter of the late J. C. Johnson, Indigo Planter, of Purnea, aged 19 years.

WARD—November 9th, at Howrah, Arthur Trevor Crosbie, the eldest son of W. E. Ward, aged 4 months.

MADRAS.

[illegible], the wife of Major C. M. [illegible].

BIRTH.

WHITE—November 3rd, at Madras, [illegible]ears, of dysentery, Peter White, Staff Corps, of a son.

[illegible]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WIGGINS—November 8th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of G. Wiggins, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, of a son.

WYLIE—November 1st, at Kohat, the wife of Sergeant Wylie, Department Public Works, of a son.

DEATH.

FOX—November 4th, at Peshawur, Benjamin Alfred, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Fox, 2 months and 10 days old.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

ONE of the puzzles created by the present war has been the conduct of the Conservative party. Historically, the English Conservatives should be hostile to French imperialism and friendly to German unity; but just as they supported the Slave States of America, so they have favoured the imperialist cause, and have shown unequivocal enmity to German unity. Yet their forefathers did their best to bind up Germany into a state of unity, and although it was done on the faggot principle, yet the object in view was the same as that now aimed at by German statesmen—the establishment of a power strong enough to keep the peace, and especially to restrain the ambition of French monarchs or the turbulence of French Democrats from involving Europe in war. The old arrangements did not secure that object; on the contrary, they led to dissensions and nursed causes of war within Germany itself. The new arrangement, the real unity, has proved competent to the task; and, as soon as this is done, the English Conservatives of 1870 become the opponents of a system really initiated, though most imperfectly, by the English Conservatives of 1814-15. They actually deplore the rupture of the Anglo-French alliance because that incident led, they think, to the crowning events which enabled Prussia to become the victorious champion of the great and animating German idea. What change or what facts can have brought the moderns into opposition to what we may call the ancients of the Napoleonic era? Probably two causes operated to effect the conversion. They grew enamoured of the imperialist system, as developed in France, and thought they saw in it a mode whereby Toryism and Democracy might be reconciled. In other words a strong streak of Bonapartism entered into the composite belief of a modern English Conservative. On the other hand, he mourned over the fall of all the little German Courts where he was once at home within the charmed circle; and he detested the new power in Germany, perhaps because it was new. One would have thought that Prussia, which is aristocratic, would naturally have attracted the sympathies of the English Conservatives, because it presented a system more in harmony with the English system, of which they are leaders and ornaments, than the French Imperialist Government. It is odd to see the tulips enamoured of Tarquin. But so it is; and we repeat that the valiant championship of France by the English Conservatives is really one of the most curious and inexplicable political facts of the day. The only clue to the mystery that we can offer is that, like the Jacobites, they sympathise more with despotism than with aristocracy; but that does not explain why they are blind to facts which were vividly impressed by years of terrible experience upon the men who helped to frame the imperfect scheme of German unity as it was established in 1815.

We are led to make these reflections by the articles in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. United Germany "would be an object of infinite terror to other European nations, who might have just cause to fear lest the balance of power in Europe might be shaken and overthrown by this terrible apparition." The Conservatives of 1841 held different opinions, but then they had not had the advantage of being "educated" in the Imperial-Democratic school of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Perhaps the fact that they persist in calling the unity of Germany the "aggrandisement of Prussia" may afford some clue to this remarkable change of views. And there is some colour for this in the fact that, when they want to show that it is the aggrandisement of Prussia, they dwell on the craft of the Court, and the strength of the army and the coercion it has exercised over the other states; but when they want to argue against the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine, then they dwell on the fact, cheerfully admitted, that Count Bismarck derives his main strength from the heartiness and thorough unity of all the Germans in the war and its objects. Indeed, they go so far as to pity him for having roused a demon with which he is not able to contend and whom he must obey. But why they should hate the aggrandisement of Prussia, if we accept that term, remains a mystery, explicable only on the supposition that, while they hate the aggrandisement of Prussia much, they hate the unity of Germany more. It is made a grave matter of offence that the Germans were prepared and the Emperor unprepared, although the main reason why they were prepared was that they knew to a certainty that the unprepared Emperor and his people only bided their opportunity to interrupt the work of German unity, and detach from the new Empire certain slices of land on the Rhine!

Holding these views, it is natural that the *Quarterly Review* should also hate the proposed terms of peace. The reviewer fiercely contends against any loss of territory on the part of France. We will not discuss that part of the question which deals with the former German status of Alsace and Lorraine; nor will we touch on the origin of the war, because the reviewer disposes of that by asserting that the attempt to unite Germany was an act of aggression against France. But we may touch on the question of securities! Now, when he wants to make out Germany to be formidable, too formidable for Europe, he ransacks history to show that German monarchs have been warlike, and infers that the German people are or will be warlike also. For that inference there is no foundation. But when he has lost sight of this argument and satisfactorily demolished Count Bismarck's views respecting the necessity of some security against French aggression, he is candid enough to describe the real basis of Count Bismarck's observations; for he naively asks whether, when the war is over, the French people will learn a final lesson from their terrible experience, or "will the future be as the past has been, and France still continue as heretofore the volcanic centre of European disturbance?" We answer the question by the light of the past and the present, and say that the future will be as the past has been, and that France will continue the volcanic centre of European disturbance, whatever peace may be made. A people cannot change its nature, and disturbance is the price we pay for having the luxury of a French nation in our midst. But the effects of disturbance may be lessened by precautions; and in the interests of Europe, as well as of our own, the Germans have a right to take securities. It is all very well to sneer at the value of Metz and Strasburg, and to talk about the strength of armies and the skill of generals; but the history of this war is there to refute the sneer,—for where would the French nation be now had not Metz and Strasburg and Paris been fortified? But the writer says, you must not touch France. She is terrible. *On va rager!* She will do I know not what damage to you. She will lie in wait for years until a chance comes, and then she will spring. We say, of course she will; and she will not lie in wait and spring any the less if Alsace and Lorraine remain within the bounds of her frontier. "Alsace and Lorraine, wrested from them after two centuries of possession, by a *new power*, which two centuries ago had scarcely been heard of, is a subject of contemplation that would sting a more patient people into resentment." Germany a new power, scarcely heard of two centuries ago! The sting will rankle whether the power be old or new. Depend on it, Sedan and Metz and the [illegible] for a peaceful policy." Not more urgent than they had at any time between 1815 and 1870. The argument is of no more weight now than it was in 1816. In default of the stimulant imparted by a passion to recover territory, "it is absurd to suppose that France will again willingly encounter war." If that is true, then there is no truth in history. Without that stimulus and with the stimulus, to take territory or to dictate the internal arrangements of neighbours, France has gone to war over and over again. Why should we believe that her nature will change after this war is over? There is something childish in this perpetual dread of doing what is fair and expedient lest France should some day be angry. It is pandering to the worst quality of a gallant people, who, if they would resign their pretensions to be the paramount power on the Continent, would conduce so greatly to their own welfare and the general good of Europe. At all events, the Germans will show great moral cowardice if they refrain from taking territory from fear of French hatred, which they had incurred *before* they accepted the challenge of July. They are saving Europe [illegible]ble of having once more to [illegible]time the "volcanic centre of E[illegible]pance." It had to be done by [illegible]er or later, and as so great a stride [illegible]de towards the goal by the Germans [illegible]welfare of Europe requires that they [illegible]lete the step, and stand prepared for [illegible]l consequences which the reviewer ass[illegible]st follow. In this way the "folly" of t[illegible]e folly of the Emperor and his friend[illegible]ous to the English Conservatives, will [illegible]een a great gain to all the rest of Europe.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, we notice, will set out on his tour through Kutch, Kattiawar, and Guzerat, about the beginning of next month. His Excellency proposes to visit the following places, on or about the dates mentioned:—Mandvie, 5th December; Bhooj, 6th; Nowanugger, 10th; Rajcote, 13th; Gondul, 21st; Joonaghur, 23rd; Veerawul, 27th; Bhownugger, 28th; Surat, 4th January; Baroda, 7th January; and Ahmedabad, 10th January.

AT an examination before the Civil and Military Committee held last week, Mr. E. A. Jones, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, passed in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard; and Assistant Surgeon C. T. Peters, of the Indian Medical Establishment, and Mr. T. Taylor, passed in Marathee.

ACTING CONDUCTOR R. B. BARTON, of the (Bombay) Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. and Lady Muir returned to Allahabad last Tuesday night.

THE serious fears entertained for the crops in Orissa, owing to the continued dry weather, have now been somewhat dispelled by accounts lately received.

IT is reported from Vizagapatam that a cyclone passed over that station on the night of the 4th instant. It does not appear to have been felt at Cuttack.

LORD HINCHINBROOKE, when the English mail left, was about to proceed to Calcutta on a visit to Lord Mayo. He was expected to be absent from England for about a year.

THE Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere has, says the "Mofussilite," given peremptory orders for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Hayward, in order to punish them.

THE Governor-General in Council, it is said, has recommended to the Home Government to allow a service under contract to count for pension under the Uncovenanted Rules.

THE Madras Government has submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, a question as to whether garrison surgeons are entitled to remuneration for extra medical charge.

THE grant of a reward of Rs 2,000 to Mr. C. D. Maclean, of the Madras Civil Service, for passing the standard for honors in the Canarese language, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government.

A FRENCH man-of-war arrived at Pondicherry on the 4th inst. from New Caledonia, having on board as passengers Monsieur Micheau, the new *Ordonnateur* of Pondicherry, with his wife and family.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND, the Madras Chief Justice, has recovered from an illness that laid him up for two or three days. There is a report that he intends to go home at the beginning of the year for a few months.

OUR Lahore contemporary mentions a rumour that the people of the Chumba State are disaffected towards their new ruler, and that a company of Ghoorkhas have been sent from Bukloh to Chumba to keep order.

ALTHOUGH no precise date has yet been announced for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise with Lord Lorn, it is understood that the nuptials will probably be celebrated about the first week in February at Windsor Castle.

THE "Rangoon Times" is informed that Mr. R. Godfrey, a merchant at Thyetmyo, who was formerly connected with the press of that town, has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of abetment of perjury. The trial was expected to take place on the 16th instant.

A LETTER from Dieppe, addressed to the *Liberté*, dated the 10th Oct., says that Alexandre Dumas is staying at Pays, a village in the neighbourhood, in a dying state. He is tenderly nursed by his son and daughter. He does not receive any one. He has had a paralytic stroke, and has fallen into second childhood.

A CALCUTTA paper says the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway have solicited permission of the Bengal Government to improve the accommodation of the third-class carriages, or to assimilate it to that of the second-class carriages, as regards seats, lights, &c. The Government awaits a reference to the London Board.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce had received Rs. 4,966 up to 7th inst. for the Sick and Wounded Fund. Of this Rs. 2,000 was remitted on the 28th ultimo by the Oriental Bank's local Agency, which on the 7th by telegraph again generously remitted £250, at par, or Rs. 2,500, to the head office for payment to the Society.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior, says the "Delhi Gazette," has sent his adopted son and heir to Poona for his education. Mr. Michael Filose, of the Gwalior Durbar service, has accompanied the young gentleman as in charge. The Maharajah, the Dewan, and a numerous body of leading men of the Gwalior state accompanied the youth a part of the way on his journey.

THERE is a probability of the Madras Local Funds and Towns Improvement Bills being shelved for a time. The Government have found it necessary to make further references to the Collectors, and there is little chance of the Bills coming under the consideration of the Legislative Council during the present session. The "Mail" thinks the taxpayers will be delighted to hear this.

A PESHAWUR correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" writes—"The station still continues unhealthy, and fever prevails. A few days ago the house of Captain Inglis, of 15th Sikhs, was entered and robbed during that gentleman's absence at mess. The gallant officer was relieved of everything he possessed, including several suits of uniform. It has been ascertained that the robbery was committed by hillmen, and that the property has been taken beyond the frontier."

WE hear from Paris of a new death-dealing apparatus, which is to be used against the Prussi[illegible] thimble, and at the end of it is a small sharp tube containing prussic acid. The Prussian approaches; you hold out your hand; you prick him, he is dead. If several Prussians approach, she who has the prussic finger pricks them one by one, and remains tranquil and pure, having round her a circle of corpses."

SIR SALAR JUNG, on behalf of the Nizam, gave a large entertainment in Hydrabad on the evening of the 31st ultimo. Three hundred guests—chiefly officers of the subsidiary force and their families—were invited to dinner; the minister's palace was brilliantly illuminated, and the evening concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks.—The railway is as far from Secunderabad as ever. Nothing is being done to hurry on its construction. The season is described as healthy but out of the common. Heavy rain fell on the 2nd November.

THE annexation of Luxemburg appears to be a subject of discussion in the German papers. The "Cologne Gazette" of Oct. 17 remarks that—"England, Russia, and Austria, who have guaranteed its neutrality, can have no interest in preventing this; on the contrary, they would gladly get rid of the obligation. France has no longer, when Germany has won the Vosges frontier, any pretext for considering Luxemburg a menace, and it will gladly acquiesce in its annexation to Germany in consideration of some relaxation of the terms of peace. Well fortified, Luxemburg will form the best security against France."

IT is not often we hear of so odd a practice as the following narrated by a Calcutta journal. "A Bengali—supposed to be a Brahmo—residing in Mozufferpore, had the misfortune to lose an only son—a child quite young. Instead of giving it back to its mother-earth in the usual way, the child was planted in a mango-tope, and only put into the ground waist-deep. Its eyes were blackened with the substance generally used for that purpose in the living; it faced the north; at its back a pillow was placed, and a gold mohur suspended from the neck! A chowkedar kept guard, but still the gold mohur got away; not so the little corpse which has been regarded as a miracle, and great numbers of people kept up a stream of sight-seers for four days."

THE "Indian Daily News" notes the following changes in the Post Office Department:—"Mr. F. R. Hogg, officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, and Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Post Master General of Bengal, whose privilege leave expires on the 25th instant, will act for him during his absence. It is said that Mr. Hogg is now proceeding to the Persian Gulf. Mr. Monteath, Director General of the Post Office of India, instead of coming back to Calcutta from the Simla Hills, proceeds to Lahore on a tour of inspection. He will not return to the presidency till January next. His office establishment will leave Simla by the 17th instant, and most probably reach here during the latter part of this month."

REFERRING to the anticipated union of Sind and the Punjab, the "Sindian" says—"From what we can gather from reliable sources, it appears that the Commissioner in Sind will meet the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab about the ending of December, while out on his tour in the districts, and that the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioner will then proceed to Kurrachee, where, we hear, the preliminaries to annexation will be arranged and settled. The annexation, however, will not be carried into effect until the beginning of the new official year, which will commence on the 1st April 1871. The post of Commissioner in Sind will, we believe, be allowed to remain as it is, until such time as Sir William Merewether will think proper to resign the reins of power."

THE "Madras Mail" asks—"Who is to be the next Madras member in the Governor General's [legislative] Council? It is said that Mr. Gordon Forbes, who was conspicuous last year by his silence, does not care to go to Calcutta again. Nor probably does Mr. Minchin, who was rather notorious in the Council in an opposite direction. The post of 'honorable member for Madras,' though well paid, does not seem a favourite one with the service. The names of Mr. W. Robinson, of the Board of Revenue, and of Mr. Dalyell, of the Revenue Department, are mentioned in connection with the next appointment to Calcutta. It is tolerably certain that a fight on, province by province? The prospect is simply awful, and the blackest thing about it is that, as the struggle is prolonged, each side, even the one which is beaten becomes more savage and disinclined to compromise than before. At this moment the language of the French Provisional Government is less conciliatory than it was when they first took office; it seems to acquire a more bitter and unaccommodating tone with every reverse that dashes some new hope to the dust.

As was to be expected, business does not improve in this suspense, and complaints are very general. There is no chance now of much alteration for the better until after Christmas, and the probabilities of revival then will turn entirely on the question of peace or war. In the cotton market this week there has been a slightly better tone, and the complaints from Lancashire are, all things considered, not very loud. It is a matter of great doubt, even still, whether our cotton industry will be seriously injured by a prolongation of the war. The French manufacturing centres are paralysed—the cotton one especially—and hence the staple is transshipped from Havre to us, and helps to bear down our markets. That is the first consequence. But, however France may be impoverished by the war, she must procure enough to supply the people with textiles of some kind, and if she does not produce them herself, she must buy them abroad. Again, if she does not spin or weave for foreign markets, those markets must supply their wants elsewhere. In either case the vacuum in the world's production must be filled up, and the demand will necessarily fall mainly upon England. Germany is differently affected, though still in a way that is not without some advantage to English interests. There is no stoppage of German manufactures from invasion or from want of capital, but they are seriously crippled from want of hands, and their production equally must be made good from Lancashire. The consumption and waste are at present enormous, and Germany herself cannot possibly fill the gap. It is not surprising then that very considerable orders are in hand in Manchester on German account, and that others are waiting to be placed. This pressure on our makers will increase rather than diminish should the war go on, and it will prove a welcome counteractive to the other inducements to depression. I am consequently by no means disposed to take a gloomy view of the prospects of Lancashire for the winter.

There has again been a considerable number of small failures during the week, but many of them are hardly worth enumerating. Mr. Henry Wilson, here lately one of the partners in the firm of Cunningham, Andrews & Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool, has petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation by arrangement. The creditors are to meet next week. Other failures are—John Hill, metal broker, Liverpool; James Macnee, of Liverpool and Bombay, trading under the firm of Macnee, Thomsen & Co Several other firms in Liverpool have petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation by arrangement: it is the favourite course now for distressed traders.

The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have made a call of 6d. a share, for the purpose of helping to a further development of the mine and increasing the output of coal. The board at the same time state that they have received by telegram an announcement of a contract made with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to supply it with coal during the remainder of the present year, 1871, and 1872, having been sanctioned by the Bombay Government, the quantity to be 1,000 tons monthly at 9 rupees, equivalent to 18s. per ton.

[illegible]

The Bank of England rate was not further altered yesterday, and the figures of the weekly return being rather unfavourable, it is now thought unlikely that any further reduction will be made soon. The movements of the money market are at present, however, so capricious and uncertain, that it is very difficult to infer anything deficite from symptoms whose exact meaning it was once easy to estimate.

The last series of colonial wool sales commences on Thursday next. About 150,000 bales are now forward, and including the quantity held over from last series, the total to be offered will probably reach 200,000 to 210,000 bales. Of this quantity it will be attempted, on the recommendation of the New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Association, to hold over 25 per cent. for a series of sales to commence on the 2nd February next.

The usual Marseilles mail goes to-night by way of Brindisi, a formal notice having been issued to that effect by the Postmaster-General. There is no security now for the mails passing through France, and the present and future overland mails to India will, while the war lasts, be forwarded through Belgium and Germany by the Brenner Pass, down via Brindisi.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

DETAILS of time-expired men and invalids from the Belgaum District (3 officers and 30 men) are expected to arrive at Bombay from Vingorla by the Pearl, and will be despatched by train to Poona to join the general depot.

The Head Quarters wing of the 103th Regiment (13 officers, 400 men, and 75 followers) has left Belgaum for Vingorla, and will embark on board the ship Calcutta for Kattiawar for duty during the stay of H. E. the Governor there. On the departure of the Governor the troops will proceed to Deesa.

A number of drafts for the 11th and 21st Hussars, the 2/19th, 96th, and 104th Foot, comprising 226 men, 26 women, and 36 children, are expected to arrive at Bombay from England via the Suez Canal by the s. s. Tagus at the end of this month. They will be forwarded by train to Deolalee to join their respective corps in the Bengal Presidency.

The departure of the troops to relieve the detachment at Jinjeera has been postponed until Friday next, when they will embark in the schooner Georgiana and be towed by a steam tug to their destination. The relieved detachment will embark at Jinjeera in the same vessel on the morning of the 19th instant, and be similarly towed to Bombay. Lieutenant Stewart, 22nd Regiment N. I., will superintend the disembarkation and embarkation at Jinjeera.

H. M.'s Indian troop ship Jumna will leave for Suez with troops for England on Thursday next. She will carry the following troops:—H. M.'s 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), consisting of 30 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 560 men, 38 women, and 63 children; time-expired men from Bengal (11 officers, 2 ladies, 6

money with a view to procure assistance from his own tribes the Al-Harth. Eighty-four of the Oossun tribe came in yesterday morning. Ebrahim bin Ghes has returned to Muscat, and Syud Azan is expected immediately.

"To meet Syud Azan's expenses in Zahra a heavy poll tax under the name of 'loan' was last month levied in Muttrah and Muscat and the neighbouring places. This tax pressed very heavy on the labouring class, and the coolies struck work till an austement was made. It is feared that an attempt will be made to force another loan to meet the expense of the defence preparations.

"Up to the present time the date trade has not been particularly inconvenient, but now it is understood that the transit of dates from the south to the coast is almost closed.

"On the night of the 26th the Agency gig was fired on from the Jilalee fort when she was returning from Her Majesty's steamer Kwangtung. The fire was witnessed by Sheikh Nassir, who had the offenders thrown into irons, and at 7 the following morning, before there had been time to inquire into the matter and call for an explanation, waited upon the Acting Political Agent to express the regret of his Government, and to inform him of the imprisonment of the two men who fired.

"The intelligence received to-day is, that Syud Toorkee has taken the port of Soor, and purposes a descent thence on Muscat by sea. Her Majesty's steamer Kwangtung leaves to-day with the Acting Political Agent for Soor.

"A. COTTON WAY, Major,
"H. B. M.'s Acting Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
"Muscat, 28th October."

INDIAN DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short notice of Dr. DeRenzy's report of the Punjab for the year 1869, which appeared in your editorial columns to-day, contains more than one allusion to important sanitary matters that are deserving of extended consideration at the present time. One of these allusions is to a system of Indian drainage.

Before touching this subject, allow me to remark that no "wrong impression" could possibly be excited in the mind of any hygienist* by Dr. DeRenzy's observations on the present conservancy system of Bombay. He calls it a "dry system" in contradistinction to what is known in India as the "wet," and in Europe as the "water" system of conservancy. No one familiar with the writings of Indian hygienists would conclude that a "dry system" of conservancy necessarily involved the use of dry earth. Dry earth in a conservancy system would only be used as an antiseptic to retard putridity, and when used in a conservancy system, it is always referred to as "dry earth conservancy." Shortly, where water is not employed as a vehicle for the removal of excreta the system is called "dry." A pneumatic system of conservancy is also a dry system; it is, however, always spoken of not as a dry but as a pneumatic system. I am sure that our Health Officer and Commissioner will take no harm from Dr. DeRenzy's remarks about their system of sanitation. Dr. DeRenzy went round Bombay some time ago, and knows a little about our health arrangements. He knows that dry earth conservancy has never been attempted to be carried out in Bombay, even as a mild experiment. But, perhaps, he does not know that our Commissioner and Health Officer have officially declared themselves to be the advocates of a "wet system" of conservancy, of sewerage by water-carriage, *i. e.*, in plainer English, they have advocated the carriage of excreta in underground sewers in the most populous city of India. This being so, there appears to be no possibility of dry earth conservancy receiving a trial in Bombay. Proof of the goodness or badness of the practicability or impracticability of that system seems neither to be sought for nor desired; hence, probably, the expression in your article of to-day "the plan is totally inapplicable to a town like Bombay," and this without a single word of explanation or a reference to any known or ascertained facts. Let me hope that the advocates of a dry earth conservancy system will be satisfied, if not with the logic of this decision, at least with the modest *ipse dixit*! What would be said by men conversant with any other branch of science to a conclusion delivered without one appeal to a single fact, and especially if the conclusion were opposed to probabilities? I do not intend now to discuss the merits of dry earth conservancy, and will dismiss the subject with the remark that whatever be the system of conservancy which the Commissioner and Health Officer may choose to recommend for the city of Bombay, the question of the advantages of the system in regard to public health must be considered. From this there is no escape. When the discussion on drainage and conservancy comes on, I look for the logic of scientific facts to be on the side of the Commissioner and Health Officer. Could I possibly convey a more friendly warning?

And with regard to a system of Indian drainage you say, "the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab is opposed to saucer drains." And so he may be without that fact settling the principle of Indian drainage. You do not tell us whether Dr. DeRenzy has fairly contrasted the open with the closed system of drainage, or whether he has ever made the slightest allusion to the ventilation of sewers in the towns and cities of the Punjab. It happen to know that he has completely omitted to consider the two systems under equal advantages of construction, material, cost, water-supply, and public health. You do not, moreover, tell us that Dr. DeRenzy has reported that he found the civil officers of the Punjab in favour of open drains, while he has said nothing of the views of the medical officers. These, however, are very minor points in connection with a scientific system of Indian drainage.

Your illustration of the fœtid condition of the open drain between Hampstead Heath and the Thames, only proves that Dr. Howlett was not in charge of that drain backed up by Bombay halalcores and Bombay municipal money; it proves nothing for or against an Indian sewerage system. If in Bombay we have had drains open and closed all through, which class of drains were most easily, most cheaply, most frequently cleansed? And how are our new drains getting on? I mean as *institutions* of public health.

I was much amused with your remarkable allusion to the "brothers and sisters" of open drains, and a thought occurred to me of offering the Commissioner and Health Officer a practical challenge to test the two systems of drains in our own persons on the data. But as my offer would be sure to be declined, I refrain. It seems to be assumed that putrid sewage gases are only formed in open drains. In the exercise of a sanitary faith by the evidence of the eye alone this conclusion may be sustained. It would be useless, however, to enter upon the consideration of sewage gases in this letter. I shall be glad, however, to receive any explanation that is calculated to convince an unbiassed mind of the advantages of an underground system for Bombay—*practicable, desirable, and capable of being efficiently carried out*. Meanwhile, as you object to "a system of open drains," you are bound to offer for public consideration the details of that drainage system which you would propose for this city, so that it may be fully comprehended in all its bearings. Unless you do this, it is impossible to go on profitably with the discussion. Your repeated allusion to the Commissioner and Health Officer, and your advocacy of all that they may yet recommend about the drainage and conservancy of Bombay, have reluctantly compelled me to introduce their names into this discussion. That, however, does not so much matter, I only speak of them as public men, and of their systems of sanitation as public systems, giving my own name as a guarantee of good faith, both to yourself and the public. I may be permitted, in conclusion, to say honestly that half-expressed views about a drainage system such as have to-day appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* are calculated to mislead the public and to prepare the minds of many of the Justices of Bombay to sanction any scheme of drainage, which, because of its being a covered system, will please the eye and satisfy everybody, except those who, as the truest friends of the city, have no special interest in the execution of works of rare magnificence, and who stand aghast at a system of drainage which can only be secured at an unnecessary and tremendous cost, but who desire only to see health preserved, life saved, and truth established.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 10th November.

SIR,—Since sending you for publication my letter on Indian drainage, I have learned from Mr. Crawford himself that he is no longer an advocate for admitting night-soil into underground drains in India, and in fairness to the Commissioner the fact should be known. I need hardly say that I regard this change of opinion to be of the greatest importance to practical sanitation in this country; and as time and discussion reveal new facts or cause very old facts to be observed in a new light, that one or two other important principles of city conservancy which are now ignored may come to be heartily recognized and practically defended by men into whose hands the sanitary life of large cities is entrusted.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 11th November.

*[We have no pretension to the exalted title of "hygienist;" but one who has *did* receive a wrong impression from the paragraph.]*

THE S. S. DACCA.

We learn that there were some rumours afloat to the effect that the s.s. Dacca, which left Calcutta on Tuesday, 1st inst., for the Coast and Bombay, had been lost. The matter has, however, been set at rest by the following telegram from Captain Paterson of the Dacca to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the Calcutta agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., dated Coconada, 7th November:—"Experienced heavy weather at False Point. Compelled to carry on cargo after two days' stay there. Met with a severe cyclone off Gopalpore. Had to pass that port as well as Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam without calling. Lost port life-boat."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Rialto, for Bombay, had to put back to Liverpool on the 17th October.

The Melbourne, from Bombay August 23rd, to Liverpool, was spoken on 29th September in latitude 23·15 S., long 55 15 E.; all well.

From advices received by this mail we learn that there were 21 steamers loading or on their way to Bombay from Europe via the Suez Canal.

The pilot of the Glenartney reported as follows at Calcutta on the 7th inst.:—"Heavy easterly gales at the Sandheads. Brigs at anchor. Several inward-bound ships waiting for weather to moderate. Amongst them the Aminta, Middlesex, and a white-painted steamer, supposed to be the Stowell. The steamers Glenartney and Hindustan obtained pilots by sending their life-boats to the brigs."

A good deal of doubt seems to have been created at home by a paragraph which appeared on the 20th ult. stating that a quantity of wreckage, consisting of drawers, fronts of drawers, and mahogany drawers, and a water-cask, marked City of New York, had washed ashore between Holyhead and Carnarvon. A statement was published next day stating that a letter had been received in London from Glasgow, which stated that the casks on board Messrs. Smith's ship City of York were branded, not painted, with the letters "C. Y.," and that her furniture and fittings were of teak, and not mahogany. Since then we learn Messrs. Smith's ship City of York, Captain Auld, from Bombay, was safe at Caernervon on the 10th ult., the Inman steamer City of New York was in the Clyde, and the ship City of New York at Callao. Thus all the vessels of the name of the City of York, or New York either, were quite safe.

We learn that several ships from and for Bombay suffered by the gale on the west coast of England in the middle of last month. The Brazilian we referred to last week, but now learn that she had one man killed and five others badly hurt. The Stornoway, from Glasgow to Bombay, put back to Greenock leaky, and was put into Albert Harbour on the 18th Oct. to discharge. She had been much damaged and twisted. Captain Llewhellin, of the Michael Scott, from Bombay, at Liverpool, reports that he experienced very heavy weather in the Channel, and got driven into Cardigan Bay by the gale of the 12th, which proved nothing less than a hurricane, carrying away several sails. He describes the sea as terrific, burying the ship, filling the cabins and forecastle, and carrying away all moveables off the decks. The Michael Scott, which has arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, also had a violent gale, Oct. 12, when she had several sails carried away, the sea filling the cabins and forecastle, and carrying away everything moveable.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is a melancholy fact that not one of the officers who perished in Her Majesty's ship Captain was a member of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society. That such is the case was stated at the quarterly meeting of the Society held in London lately, and, we are told, occasioned deep regret. The Admiralty have made a special consideration on behalf of the widows and others, but all the aid of the public will be required. The amount desired by the committee is £60,000, of which, when the mail left, £22,000 had been got in Portsmouth and £1,400 in London. These facts came out at a meeting of subscribers to the relief fund held in London on the 20th ult. under the presidentship of the Lord Mayor, when, also, Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, on the part of the Admiralty, said they were quite ready to pay the allotment notes for a year—the full pay—to the widows of the men who had perished, and, moreover, to do what was quite unusual, viz., to continue the allotment for the same period to the dependent sisters and brothers of the unmarried men. If, he added, the children so dependent were very young, there would be all the more necessity to subscribe to their support, speaking from his experience of seaport towns and of the dreadful misery entailed upon young children by the loss of relatives at sea upon whom they had been dependent. In this case he should like to see the children maintained, at any rate for a few years, in the same state in which they would have been if their fathers had lived. At his request Mr. Gibbs, one of the honorary secretaries, read an official letter, addressed by Mr. Stansfeld, Secretary to the Treasury, on the 18th Oct., to the Secretary to the Admiralty. In that it was stated that the Lords of the Treasury had had before them Mr. Wolley's letter, submitting for their consideration the cases of the relatives of the officers and men who were lost, and they had to say that under the very exceptional circumstances they would not refuse their consent to the course proposed in that letter, viz.:—1st, to make the compassionate allowance payable to the children of officers payable at once, instead of from the beginning of the financial year 1871-72, although the compassionate fund for the present year was already exhausted; 2nd, to apply to the mothers and sisters of the officers lost the same regulations as if those officers had been killed in action; 3rd, as regarded the relatives of the seamen and marines, in cases where the men did not leave widows, to grant a gratuity of one year's wages to any parents who were dependent on their sons, to sisters or brothers who were dependent on their brothers, and to the persons in charge of the children of any men who did not leave widows; and 4th, to grant temporary relief in any cases of urgent necessity. Captain Peile, president of the Portsmouth committee, stated that up to the 4th of October there had applied for assistance from the charity—108 widows, 380 children, mostly young, 65 mothers, 2 brothers, 1 step-son, 1 grandfather, 5 fathers, 3 aunts, 1 father-in-law, 15 sisters, 1 uncle, 1 grandmother; and the committee were constantly receiving fresh applications. In reply to Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Lord Mayor said that probably £60,000 would be sufficient, including, of course, the money raised by the Portsmouth committee, and which now amounted to about £22,000. Mr. Morley, whilst remarking that there was something so special and appalling in the calamity that the public would be likely to look less strictly to the amount that would be required, said that they ought to have some approximate notion of it, and he urged the preparation of a scheme and estimate without delay; and thereupon Captain Peile was directed to prepare an estimate to be submitted afterwards to Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Morley, and Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel, three members of the committee, for consideration.

With reference to this sad subject Captain Bedford Pim, R.N. (retired), writes as follows:—

"In connection with this fearful loss there are two points which the nation should insist upon having cleared up:—1st. The efficiency of our seamen, whether officers or men. 2nd. The proper construction of our men-of-war.

"I am glad to find that the opinion I ventured to express on the 23rd ult.—viz., 'That the experience of the public respecting courts-martial generally has not convinced them that they can safely surrender their right of independent inquiry and destruction to the mere finding of a court-martial'—has found a response in influential quarters, and is endorsed by the avowed determination to sift this matter to the bottom, and not to rest until the true reason for the total loss of England's finest man-of-war is thoroughly understood.

"For my own part, in furtherance of so important an end, I have put myself in communication with my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and requested free access to all papers and documents relating to the loss of H. M. S. Captain, and also to the minutes, proceedings, documents, and evidence connected with the court-martial recently held for the trial of the serving officers and men of that ship, with the object of publishing a pamphlet based on the most reliable materials, with an analysis of all the evidence, devoid of technicalities, so that the general public may be enabled to form a judgment thereon from correct and simple data."

Rear Admiral Colson Festing died at his residence, Rhode House, Sittingbourne, on the 12th ult., in his 76th year. He entered the navy in 1807, and assisted at the capture of the island of Ornegue, near Marseilles, and the destruction of Fort Rioux in 1809, besides actively co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and on April 12 and 14, 1811, witnessed the capture of the towns of St. Philon and Palamos. On Nov. 5, 1813, he shared in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon. In 1814 he was present at the capture of La Fleche, 12, and in warm action with the batteries of Porto Maurizio. He was made lieutenant in 1815, and after being employed on particular service, and on the East India, North America, Mediterranean, and West India stations was advanced to commander in 1838. After next serving two years in the Hercules, 14, between 1841 and 1842, served in the Dublin, 50, in South America. He was posted in 1853, and became rear admiral in 1869.

Rear Admiral Godfrey L. Wolley died at Southsea on the 15th ult., aged 71. He entered the navy in 1809, and after serving at Plymouth was present at the destruction of the French frigates L'Arienne, 40, and L'Andromaque, 40, and Mamelouck, 16. He afterwards served successively in the West Indies, on the coast of Ireland, at Newfoundland, and again in the West Indies, and was made lieutenant in 1820. After again serving in the West Indies and at Portsmouth, he was employed as agent on board a contract mail steam vessel; he was advanced to commander in 1841. He was inspecting commander in the coast guard for many years, and was posted in 1853. He obtained flag rank April 1st, 1870.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

Both the "Englishman" and the "Indian Daily News" note that the reception of the Viceroy by the Calcutta public was decidedly cold. The latter journal gives the following account:—

"On Tuesday morning His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned to the capital, but the event was not productive of any excitement. On the contrary it was one of the most quiet Viceregal movements we have ever witnessed. Sir John Lawrence delighted to come without state or ceremony, and almost unannounced. And yet when he did come, there was always more commotion in the city than has attended the advent of Lord Mayo for the present season. His Excellency arrived at Armenian Ghaut about half past nine o'clock, when a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. A guard of honour was formed, as announced, by H. M.'s 2·19th Foot, and of course the bodyguard was in attendance. But the line of route from the Ghaut to Government House was destitute of any mark of recognition. At Government House there were no enthusiastic crowds. Round the railings, standing on the aqueduct, were a few natives of the lower grades; but none of the respectable classes. There was no interruption in the street from carriages, not more than a single file occupying the broad thoroughfare in front. The verandahs and windows in the neighbourhood were scantily occupied. The Volunteers were drawn up in front of the grand staircase, and mustered in considerable strength, there being over 300 men present. As His Excellency entered the compound by the north-western gate, the band of the Volunteers played the national anthem. On arriving at the front of the staircase, His Excellency alighted and briefly inspected the regiment, walking along the front, and passing between the front and rear ranks. On the steps were few officers in uniform to receive His Excellency, but the civil element was markedly absent. The citizen class, too, was poorly represented. None of the leading native gentlemen was present, and the city was represented on the landing by three Parsees and about half-a-dozen other gentlemen. His Excellency walked up the steps alone, moved to the few on the landing, and entered the house. Not a single cheer was raised on any side, so far as we could perceive, and a colder reception was probably never witnessed. The Volunteers marched off to the Town Hall, and were complimented by Colonel Chippendall, C.B., of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, to whom the Volunteers are under considerable obligations, which they acknowledged by three hearty cheers. A like compliment was paid to Colonel Walton, their indefatigable and justly popular commandant, and the men were dismissed."

The "Englishman" also mentions the three Parsees:—

"Three Parsee gentlemen stood at the top of the grand staircase to welcome the Viceroy, and the rails round the compound were lined with syces, coolies, and servants out of place. Not a single cheer was raised."

THE COMPEER, OF GREENOCK, BURNED AT SEA.

Information has been received here of the total loss by fire of the ship Compeer, Captain Reid, of Greenock, whilst on her voyage from Greenock to Bombay with coal. The Compeer was a vessel of 1,011 tons register, built in 1858, and owned by Mr. R. Davie, Greenock. She left Greenock on the 25th June, and all went well until the 10th October, when smoke was observed in the hold. Next day it increased, and the master signalled the French barque Emma, when Captain Cross responded by going on board the Compeer. It was resolved to endeavour to make Point de Galle, and Captain Cross agreed to abide by the burning ship till she got in there. On the 13th, however, the Compeer exploded, the crew had to leave her, and by next morning she was one mass of flames. The master and crew were taken to Calcutta in the Emma, and speak highly of the kindness of Captain Cross and his officers. The following is the report by Captain Reid of the loss of his ship:—

"Compeer, of Greenock, 1,000 tons register, left Greenock 25th June, with coal for Bombay. Had a great deal of light winds and fine weather on the passage. During the whole time the greatest attention was paid to the ventilation of the holds. On the 10th October fine weather and light southerly winds in lat. 7° S., long. 66° E., a strong smoky smell was observed in the hold, but not any appearance of smoke itself; in the evening a fine breeze sprung up from S. E., and the smell of smoke disappeared. On the morning of the 11th it had increased considerably, smoke coming up the after-hatchway. There not being any smoke in the lower hold, but only in the between decks, thought the fire was not far down, but on working down to the lower-deck hatchways the smoke came up from the lower hold. Battened all down to exclude the air, as by this time the smoke was suffocating. At 11 A.M. signalized to the French barque Emma, when she closed. I sent a boat alongside and requested the captain to come on board, which he did, although very unwell at the time. He agreed with me in thinking that the Compeer might be got into Point de Galle, that being the port soonest available. He said he would remain by us till we got in.

"On the 13th Emma still in company. Smoke and heat increased considerably at 6 P.M., smoke forcing itself out of all crevices. At 8 P.M. ship exploded with violence, being completely shattered at both ends, the poop-deck being forced up, so as to break spanker boom; the cabin and deck-house knocked to shivers. The greatest space for the accumulation of gas being at the ends, there was the greatest damage. Hove the ship to, and sent the quarter boat to barque Emma, then about a mile on the starboard quarter, to acquaint her with what had occurred. Got the other boats out, when the gig returned accompanied by the boat of the Emma. The smoke and heat came up with great force out of all openings, and several of us hurt; and we could do no more for the Compeer. At 10 P.M. all hands went on board the Emma, where we met with the kindest reception, and during all the 24 days we have been on board, the kindness and attention we have received from Captain Cross and his officers has been very great. The care and trouble bestowed on those who were hurt has been beyond expression, and but for his disinterested kindness in waiting in a ballast ship on a deeply-laden one for two days, our situation would have been forlorn indeed, as from the violence of the explosion there was little to be got out of the Compeer. By daylight the ship was one mass of flames, the masts going very soon.

"JAMES M. REID,
"Master of the late ship Compeer."

THE WAZIRIS AGAIN.

Lieut Norman, 1st Sikh Infantry, has lately (says *Indian Public Opinion* of the 8th inst.) been out surveying in the Girnee Valley. A few days ago when close to the frontier, near the British village of Shekh, he observed a body of men in the hills whose movements looked suspicious; his guard, consisting of 12 men, cavalry and infantry, were with him, and he had also an advance guard of Bittunies. On discovering that the above party meant mischief, Lieut. Norman sent a Bittuni to warn them that if they come on he would fire. They replied that they intended to come on and to serve Lieut. Norman's party as they had done to the small guard of the 1st Sikhs last year in the Tank Zam. The Bittunies on hearing this ran away. So Lieut. Norman with his small party was left to confront about 40 of the enemy. Lieut. Norman had a Henry-Martini rifle with him; and at 700 yards he began to fire; the 2nd and 3rd shots were partially successful, and the 4th shot fortunately killed the leader of the Waziris, on which they immediately began to retire, taking their dead and wounded men with them. Lieut. Norman then charged with his small force, and the enemy hastily disappeared. The affair was most successful, and leads us to reflect how shortsighted is the policy which hesitates to arm our frontier regiments with breechloaders; had Lieut. Norman's party all been armed with this weapon the enemy would have been annihilated; as it was, they were driven off by the fire of one rifle, the men being armed with the old Brunswick two-groove were out of range and could only look on.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN RAJPOOTANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I trust you will find space, among your much-read columns, for these jottings of mine, which will bring before the public a grievance all travellers between this and Mount Aboo, the poorer classes more especially, suffer from at present, and have suffered more or less for the last three years? If your inserting this would tend in the slightest degree to make the "powers that be" see the necessity of endeavouring to rid us of this grievance, you would be conferring a nameless benefit on all dwellers in these parts. It will doubtless be remembered that some two years ago the Aboo road, and particularly the part near the village of Muddar, was made the scene of various highway robberies, accompanied in many instances by murder, in cases where the rebels, under their leader Nuttoo Singh, an outlaw of the Serolee State, met with no more resistance than they would generally have expected from the ordinary class of "mild Hindoo," when inclined to turn their aptitude to forget the difference between "meum and tuum" to their benefit. It was, I think, in 1868 that, these robberies becoming rather too daring and frequent, a detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I. was sent out in search of this outlaw, but the little expedition, as every one expected, did little more than oblige their slippery friend to move off into the hills, there to sport himself in the cool of a mountain retreat, from where, no doubt, he greatly enjoyed seeing a portion of Her Majesty's army in camp, and knowing that a gallant, though corpulent, officer was being kept out in the heat of an excessively hot season to look after him. For some time after this the road was quiet, but during last hot season, when all who could get away from the plains were enjoying the pleasures that the refreshing climate of Aboo and a holiday-seeking spirit prompted one to indulge in, we were startled by hearing that Nuttoo Singh was again on his old ground, and, still worse, that during his retreat he had not learnt to respect the Eighth Commandment. We were, however, informed (the information, I believe, coming through the Political Agent, Serolee) that Nuttoo Singh had died, and that the new transgressor was a son, who, besides inheriting his father's name, seems inclined to carry on his calling in a more daring and relentless manner. A short time after the appearance of this Nuttoo Singh, junior, the Superintendent Government Telegraphs for Rajpootana, while on his way from Aboo to this station, was relieved of the whole of his kit, to the value of what amount I am really afraid to say; and scarcely a week has passed since without camels and carts being robbed—the drivers, in nearly all cases, coming in for rough treatment. Formerly Government property was respected, but even that delicacy of feeling has now been forgotten, and last week some commissariat stores, on their way to Aboo, were appropriated. Last but not least: a telegram was received two days ago at this station (by the Superintendent Government Telegraphs, from the Telegraph Master, Aboo) telling of Nuttoo Singh having paid a visit to Aboo, of his having burnt some twelve coolies' huts, and looted the house of the Baboo of the Political Agent of Serolee.

Could you believe, Mr. Editor, that these outlawries could be carried on for so long a time under the eyes of all the Politicals of Rajpootana assembled at Aboo—in the face of, and not more than 28 miles from, a brigade in constant readiness for active service? Could not some reward be offered for this outlaw's head, and the Serolee Durbar made to pay it when deserved, and this highway to Nusseerabad once more opened to the ordinary Bannia, without fear of meeting with robbery and violence? I have strung this out to a much greater length than I intended when I sat down; but I have conscientiously confined myself to a few facts, as a guarantee to the truth of which I enclose my card, and subscribe myself—Yours, &c.,

6th November. C. H.

BOMBAY.

A Native Chief.—On Friday evening Joolla Ludhajee Somesugjee, a chief of Goondalee, arrived here with about fifty attendants.

Accident.—John Wilson, a European, was knocked down by a bullock on Friday at the Chuckla, and was much hurt. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

Defacing a Wall.—Jugsh Ruttonchund and two others were charged on Friday, before Mr. Connon, with defacing the wall of the Fort Police Court, and were fined five rupees each.

Poor-box.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten rupees from Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mehta, contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

Disturbance in the Police Court.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, two Marwarees were charged with disorderly behaviour in the same Court, and the Chief Magistrate fined them Rs. 20 each.

A Seaman Drowned.—On Thursday about noon James Donohoe, a seaman of the British ship Mabel, while working on the main rigging, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The blessing of the Catholic portion of the Cemetry at Sewree took place on Sunday last (6th) with all the ceremony prescribed for the sacred rite, in the presence of a considerable number of the Clergy and laity.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

By the last Mail a letter was received from our Bishop saying, that it was his intention to leave for Brindisi, *en route* to Bombay, on Nov. 8th, and that he hoped to be accompanied by some Sisters, Daughters of the Cross, and some Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus, for the Bombay Vicariate.—*Ibid.*

Buggy Accident.—On Friday a Hindoo woman, who was sitting near the Bhooleshwur temple, was knocked down by a hack buggy, by which one of her legs was broken. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. The buggywalla has been taken into custody, and awaits his trial before a magistrate.

The Rajah of Kolapore has sent a cheque for £25 to Mr. Colvin, Secretary to the Highland Rifle Association, as a prize to be shot for next year, on such conditions as the Council of the Association may direct. His Highness gives this prize as a memento of his visit to Inverness.

The Kennington Damaged.—From a Cape paper we learn that the ship Kennington, from Madras to London, with a general cargo, had put into Simon's Bay leaky. She had encountered heavy weather off the coast, and on the 10th August was struck and disabled by a heavy sea. She was making eight inches of water an hour, and had to discharge.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M. S. Forte, at the Apollo Bunder, this evening:—

Overture	Promotheus	Beethoven.
Selection	La Diva	Offenbach.
Valse	Il Bacio	Arditi.
Selection	La Straniera	Bellini.
Quadrille	Echoes of London	Coote.
Galop	Harum Scarum	Cassidy.

The Cheating Case.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday committed Oomajee Kedarjee and four others to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court—the first two for cheating, and thereby dishonestly or fraudulently inducing one Nusserwanjee Palloujee, a liquor shopkeeper, to deliver to them Rs. 685; and the others for aiding and abetting in the offence. We have already published the particulars of this case.

Municipal Cases.—The Magistrates in the Fort Police Court disposed of a large number of municipal cases on Thursday, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 157. Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, a well known Parsee merchant of this city, was on Friday charged before Mr. Showell with not complying with a requisition from the Municipal Commissioner to clean and put in a proper state his land. He was fined Rs. 10, and one rupee per day till the nuisance ceases.

Parsee Opera, Concert, &c.—We were glad to observe that the second representation of native music given on Saturday at the Theatre Royal, Grant Road, by the company organised by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtyar, was an improvement upon the first. The operatic piece began with the marriage of Roostum with Tehemina, which part was very effectively rendered by the principal actor, Mr. Nusserwanjee; and the singing of Sorab when he found that he was unwittingly stabbed by his father (Roostum) was excellent. With such difficult work as native opera, which is in its infancy, it cannot be expected that every part would be performed with accuracy; making, therefore, due allowance for such shortcomings, we may say that Mr. Nusserwanjee has well begun. Several moral and sentimental songs were sung with native musical accompaniments; and one of these was illustrated by the appearance on the stage of a septuagenarian with a young bride about twelve years old. The incident was very funny and excited much laughter. The personation by Mr. Nusserwanjee of a dashing Parvoo as Sukharam Tatya was much admired and cheerfully encored, as was also the Ethiopian ballet. The song regarding the Parsees of Western India was appropriate to the present advanced state of that community, and was asked to be repeated. A pantomime illustrative of the evil effects of drunkenness concluded the evening's entertainment. We have been asked to suggest to the management the propriety of reducing the rate of admission to the dress circle from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4. The house was well filled on the last occasion.

A Woman killed by an Elephant.—On Thursday last a middle-aged native woman was killed by one of the Commissariat elephants at Poona. The elephant had been taken as usual to the Lall Baugh well for the purpose of being watered, and when being brought back to the Commissariat cattle lines, made a rush at the woman, who was in the road with a chatty on her head. She threw down the chatty and fell to the ground; but having managed to get up again, she tried to make her escape, when the brute made a second attack on her, by laying hold of her by its trunk, and threw her forcibly on to the ground, and then kicked her, which resulted in her skull being split open. She was then picked up by some natives who were on the spot, and while being conveyed to her house she expired. The elephant on this occasion was taken to the watering place by a cooly, and not by the regular mahoot. An inquest was held on the body of the woman, and the verdict given was to the effect that owing to gross neglect, on the part of the mahoot of the elephant, and of the fouzdar of elephants, in allowing a new cooly to accompany the animal, the woman lost her life.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 7th Nov., 7-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Nov., 12-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Nov., 5-35 P.M. From America, via Russia, 13th Nov., 2-37 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr F J C Hamley, Mr R C Walker, Quartermaster and Mrs Gamble, daughter, and two children, and Mr R Bell.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Ship Maritana, 1,207 tons, Captain L. McDonald, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

The s.s. Paraguay, bound from London to this port via the Canal, and consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., arrived at Aden on Friday evening, the 11th, and left for this next day.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain C. C. D. Hutchins on, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Dunsterville, Mr. Douglas Crawford, Mr. H. Close, Dr. Miller, and ninety deck passengers.

The Ship Michael Angelo, 1,174 tons, Captain M. Luckie, arrived on Saturday from London with a cargo of Government beer, &c., and the following passengers:—Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Master Reid, Mr. Haffer, and Miss Luckie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

PILGRIMAGES AND CHOLERA.

The intimate connection between pilgrimages and cholera in this country has often been pointed out. The rise of Asiatic cholera in Bengal about the year 1816, is traceable to such a cause. We have several of these cholera centres in Western India, chief among which is Punderpoor. For several years, these gatherings have not been attended by the outbreak of disease in any violent form, and the improvement is attributed to the judicious sanitary measures employed. Now however comes the sad announcement that cholera has broken out among the pilgrims assembled for the worship of the god Vithoba at that shrine, and five hundred have already fallen victims. On Tuesday last the pilgrims would be leaving for their homes, and would take up their line of march along every route east, west, north and south, and it is to be feared that the cholera god whose 'durshan' they have been favoured with at Punderpoor, will insist upon accompanying his votaries. Attempts are to be made to keep them from entering Poona. What about Bombay? what about hundreds of other places in the presidency? And would such attempts be successful?—*Bombay Guardian.*

CRICKET MATCH.

On Saturday, the return match between the eleven from H. M. S. Forte and the Colaba Cricket Club was played on the Esplanade, the men of the Forte again winning the day. Colaba won the toss and sent their opponents to the bat. Lieut. Hallifax and Mr. Fox were the first in, and a jolly beginning they made, running up a score of 55 together, and, individually, making 22 and 20, whilst Lieut. Reade followed with 16, Mr. Forsyth with 22, Mr. Heming with 27, and Mr. Benwell with 17. The total score was 174, a figure certainly not encouraging for the Colaba eleven, now that they had been vigorous in the field during the heat of the day. But they made a good start; Wainwright and Ryan went first in and made, the former 38 and Ryan 18. There was little else except Cleugh's score, 16; the others fell with single figures. Long's bowling played sad havoc amongst them, but the Colaba men were true cricketers. They didn't delay for a "draw,"—though the annals of cricket, as played by some people in Bombay, have seen such things—but with British pluck they sent in their fresh men without losing a moment, and one could only regret that the game went against them as the subjoined score shows:—

FORTE.

Lieut J S Hallifax	...	... b Wainwright	... 22
Mr Fox	...	... run out	... 20
Captain Palliser	...	... b Severs	... 3
Mr F A Smith	...	... b Severs	... 2
Mr Long	...	... l b w, b Severs	... 10
Lieut Reade	...	... st Bashford, b Macintyre	... 16
Mr T Maclean	...	... c Wainwright, b Severs	... 4
Mr Arthur S C Forsyth	...	b Ryan	... 22
Mr John S M Heming	...	not out	... 27
Mr W H P Buckner	...	c Cleugh, b Ryan	... 3
Mr H P H Benwell	...	c Ryan, b Wainwright	... 17
		Byes ...	... 19
		Leg Byes ...	... 8
		Wides ...	... 4
			174

COLABA.

Mr Wainwright	...	... b Long	... 37
" Ryan	...	... b Long	... 18
" Robottom	...	... b Reade	... 0
" M Severs	...	... b Reade	... 0
" C C Cleugh, c Palliser		... b Long	... 16
" H Macintyre	...	... b Long	... 0
" J Smith	...	... b Long	... 7
" T Bashford	...	... b Long	... 0
" N Devlin	...	... b Reade	... 1
" A C Ward	...	... b Reade	... 0
" G Gordon	...	... not out	... 1
		Byes ...	... 12
		Leg Byes ...	... 3
			95

H. M. S. FORTE'S AMATEURS.

The Bombayites who care to visit the theatre when there is an entertainment provided, had an opportunity of enjoying an evening on Friday last when the Amateur Theatrical Club of H. M. S. Forte gave a performance under the patronage of H. E. Admiral Cockburn, Captain Fairfax, and Commander Palliser. The entertainment commenced with the domestic drama, "The Momentous Question," in which the cast was as under:—

Robert Shelley, a young poacher	... ... Mr C Green
James Greenfield, a gamekeeper	... ... Mr A Harris
Union Jack, seamp of the village	... ... Mr T Whitehead
Chalk, landlord of the "Lucky Horseshoe"	Mr J Simmons
Molestrap	... ... Mr E Hill
Rachael Ryland	... ... Miss T Harrison
Fanny Dossett, a servant	... ... Miss M Gallaghan.

This piece was very heartily received, and, without descending to a detailed criticism, we may say the "Misses" Harrison and Callaghan were certainly about as soft specimens of the tender sex as one could expect to see

A STRANGE STORY.

Sessions Judges have been of late so much and so heartily abused by many people for ignorance of law and general incompetence, that we are very glad to give publicity to a story which tells very considerably the other way. A gentleman was appointed to officiate as Sessions Judge of a certain station not above a thousand miles from Azimgurh, and his predecessor, simply with a view to oblige and convenience him, allowed him use of his house and furniture during the time he was to officiate. In course of time, however, it appeared that the changes had a considerable chance of becoming permanent, and it was certain they would last up to March 1871. Hereupon the original holder of the office, not unnaturally, thought fit to wind up his affairs in his old station, and he circulated lists of property for sale in the usual way. Some things were left unsold, and others were never intended to be sold, and there were some private matters to arrange, which could best be done by some one on the spot; so as he himself could not leave his present station, he sent his wife, whom we shall call Mrs. A., to superintend and arrange everything. Mrs. A. arrived at her old station, put up at the Joint Magistrate's house, and in due course called on the gentleman officiating for her husband, whom we shall call Mr. B., and announced her errand.

"Madam," said Mr. B., "where's your mooktearnamah aám?"

"My what?" exclaimed Mrs. A.

"Your mooktearnamah aám, madam, that is, your general power of attorney on four rupee paper from Mr. A., empowering you to take charge of his furniture. Without it how am I to know you have his authority to do so?"

"But I am his wife!"

"It may be so," quoth Mr. B., "but you are not his attorney."

"And I have come 500 miles for the express purpose!"

"I cannot help that, ma'am," said Mr. B. 'Ignorantia juris quod quisque tenetur scire, neminem excusat.' Think of that, ma'am, you cannot deny you are a sane person above the age of fourteen years. See Taylor on Evidence, paragraph 68, Fourth Edition."

At this awful announcement, Mrs. A, temporarily collapsed, but on recovering a little she returned to the charge and urged on Mr. B. to violate the law. But it was of no avail, and Mr. B. cut the discussion short, recollecting doubtless that his, *or rather Mrs. A.'s*, drawing-room could scarcely be held to be an "open court."

Now ought any one to speak lightly of the Mofussil Judges when we have such men as Mr. B. among them? Mrs. A. returned to the Joint Magistrate and told what had occurred. Hereupon the Joint Magistrate, who is evidently no lawyer, and quite incompetent for his post, proceeded straight over to Mrs. B.'s house, taking with him a warrior from a regiment in the station. On arriving at Mrs. B.'s, we regret to say, they gave him only ten minutes to consider two alternatives—whether he would have his head "punched" and Mrs. A.'s furniture, &c., taken from him by force, or would he give them up quietly at once. Mr. B. diligently used the ten minutes in studying Act VIII. of 1859, but he was compelled at the end of them to confess that the Legislature had not provided for such a predicament as he was then in. Accordingly, under protest, he gave up Mrs. A.'s furniture.

We have heard another version of this affair. We have heard that Mr. B. is a member of the Boompje Club, the motto of which, as revealed in a late *Punch*, is Dam No. 2, and refers to the Boompje principle of always looking out for No. 1, and letting others look out for themselves. But although Boompje principles may have considerable influence on Mr. B., still we prefer to ascribe his treatment of Mrs. A. to a profound regard for the true principles of law and justice, and an inflexible determination to maintain them.—*Pioneer.*

PONDICHERRY POLITICS.

It is not necessary to look as far as Paris to understand the kind of struggle now going on in France for the establishment of a Republic. The Settlement of Pondicherry, a few miles only to the south of Madras, is just now in a fever of excitement regarding the change of government. M. Bontemps, the Imperial Governor, still retains his post, much to the disappointment apparently of those who favour the Republic. Things are consequently not going very smoothly at Pondicherry just now. The place has been declared in a state of siege, both as regards an attack from the enemy or in case of internal disturbances. We learn that every one who took part in the recent Republican demonstration at Karikal has been punished in some way, either placed under arrest for a month or sent to other parts of India, with the exception of M. Mirande, the judge, who was appointed direct from Paris. These punishments, which would appear to be quite uncalled for, will cost the Government a considerable sum of money. The question is whether M. Bontemps would not be wise to accept the new order of things with a good grace. Nothing he can do will stifle the Republican feeling in the Colony which the recent revolution in the mother-country has called forth. His high-handed measures towards officials of Republican proclivities seem altogether inconsistent so long as M. Bontemps himself is a servant of the Provisional Government.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 7.

The Pondicherry *Moniteur* has published a despatch from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly which authorises Monsieur Bontemps to declare Pondichery in a state of siege, not only in the event of an attack by the Prussians, but should local disturbances appear likely to endanger the public safety. The despatch winds up with "*Vous savez, suivant les circonstances, faire un usage énergique ou modere de vos pouvoirs.*" Private letters from France state that there is every probability that M. Bontemps will be continued in the post of Governor until the end of the present year. It is believed, however, that the *quasi* political posts, such as *Procureur General*, and the Presidents of the different tribunals may be provided with fresh incumbents by an early mail, as it is of importance that these functionaries should be uncompromising adherents of the Government for the time being.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 8.

COTTON SEED UTILIZATION.

One of the most important processes brought under the notice of the British Association was that for obtaining valuable commercial products from waste cotton seed, of which more than a million tons are now allowed to decay after being cleaned from the cotton. A cotton seed oil has been for some years in the market, but it has not, I believe, been in much favour with consumers or the trade. This, and the resulting oil cake after pressing out the oil, have been the only products of the seed of any value. Mr. Thomas Rose read a paper on the subject to the statistical section of the association, in which he stated that about a million and a half tons of the seed are wasted annually. The seed as it came from the gin contained about fifty per cent. of its weight of kernel, which yielded in the press about a third of its weight of oil, and two-thirds oilcake for cattle food; of the remaining fifty per cent., about a third consisted of the short cotton fibre adhering to the husk, and two-thirds of the husk itself. Mr. Rose estimated that American waste seed alone would yield annually about 250,000 tons of pure cotton, 250,000 tons of oil, and 500,000 tons of cattle cake. The husks with the adhering fibre could be treated so as to obtain the cotton quite pure for the manufacture of paper, to which purpose it is now being applied. In the discussion which followed, Mr. W. L. Carpenter stated that much attention had been paid to the refining the cotton seed oil, and that means had been discovered of removing a resinous constituent that had hitherto impaired its value. The writer of this notice had the opportunity, with many other members of the Association, of seeing the mode of treating the cotton seed at Sankey Mills, Earlstown, which were visited on the way to the Crewe Locomotive Works, to which an excursion was made on Thursday. The seed as it comes from the gin, in fact from America, is first fed in between a pair of rollers running at differential speed and not quite in contact. This cracks the shell or husk, and allows the solid kernel, about the size of a hemp seed, to fall out and be easily separated. A system of riddling further separates a great deal of the dry, broken husk. After this it is boiled in caustic soda in a revolving boiler, by which means much of the remaining husk is got rid of, and final washings so completely liberate the cotton that it is ready for bleaching. After this process it is reduced to pulp and converted into paper. The first or decorticating machinery is not yet completed, but the rollers were shown in action as driven by the engine, but fed by hand. All the washing and cleansing processes were in action, and the company, which included several eminent scientific and practical men, examined their operation, and many took specimens of the material, and finally witnessed the manufacture of paper from the cotton seed, and brought away, as I did, pieces of the paper made under their inspection. Of course from such a material there can be no reason why an excellent paper should not be produced. Supposing this to prove a success commercially, which there seems every reason to hope it may, it will accomplish two objects of national importance, first by utilising a vast waste product in the growth of cotton—the seed over and above that needed for sowing—it will virtually increase the produce of his fields to the cotton grower, and make a lower price remunerative, while, second, it will introduce a large addition of excellent material for paper making, of which the manufacturer is so greatly in need. Moreover, in opening up a new source of oil it will tend to reduce the price of a costly article of immense consumption, nor will the additional supply of cattle food, in the form of oil cake, be an item unworthy of consideration.—*Correspondent of the Bolton Guardian, October* 1.

THE "CAPITULATION" AT ROME.

The undersigned present their compliments to the Editor of the *Times*, and request that he will give the following protest a place in its columns:—

"We, the undersigned, late of the Pontifical Zouaves, having arrived in England from Rome, where we had been performing a service of love and duty in defending our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. from his enemies, desire to take this first opportunity of declaring before the Christian world the bad faith of the Florentine Government.

"But the terms of the convention entered into at the capitulation, the 'honours of war' were accorded to the Pontifical army, and the Florentine Government, moreover, pledged itself to afford every facility to the foreign troops for returning to their respective homes.

"So far from these conditions being observed, we were, as soon as we had laid down our arms, thrust into prison, fed on bread and water for 24 hours, kept under lock and key for six days, and exposed to all the hardships which fall to the lot of ordinary prisoners.

"We think it incumbent on us to make this declaration because we are given to understand that it is believed in England that the Florentine authorities have behaved as models of courtesy, and have observed all the laws of honour and of war.

(Signed)

"Charles Woodward.	"Wilf. Watts Russell.
"Arthur Vansittart.	"John G. Kenyon.
"Walter Maxwell.	"Oswald Vavasour.
"Charles Lynch.	

"The Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, Monday, Oct. 17."

ROME.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.

Rome, Oct. 10.

The newly-established police authorities of the Italian Government have just succeeded in repairing, though in a very slight degree, one of the most abominable outrages of the Papal Government. The stealing of Jewish children, the baptising and bringing them up as Catholics, in spite of the passionate, nay, frantic resistance of the parents, would, doubtless, have become in Rome as completely organised as baby-farming has been in some other places, if the notorious case of the boy Mortara had not called forth the protests of more than one European Power. But the case of young Mortara was not the sole iniquity of the same kind perpetrated by the priests in Rome under the protection of the French bayonets. Six years ago a Jewish boy, Giuseppe Coen, then nine years old, was kidnapped (the theft was perpetrated on the 25th July, 1864) by the priests of the Catecumeni—the shoemaker to whom the poor child had been bound as an apprentice having yielded to the suggestions of a relative, a priest, and given the boy up to be made, without the knowledge of his parents, a Catholic convert. On that day, the parents vainly expected the return in the evening of the boy to his own home; they became alarmed; they inquired about him of the shoemaker, who professed utter ignorance; they searched everywhere, asked of every one likely to know or hear anything of the child, but all in vain, until at last the shoemaker, certain of the protection of the Papal police, admitted that he had given the child into the hands of the priests. The poor mother flew to the establishment of the Catecumeni, and entreated that she might be allowed to see her child, but she was not allowed to cross the threshold, and from the agony of the bereavement she soon lost her senses. Some time before becoming quite distracted, she was wont every day to remain for hours opposite the building in which she knew her boy to be immured. This proceeding was regarded as offensive by the Papal authorities. They seized her and threw her into prison. At this stage, when she had become quite frantic, the representative of the French Government at Rome felt himself bound, for the credit of that Government, in the face of civilised Europe to interfere, and his interference led to Fortunata Coen's release. The whole family then emigrated to Leghorn, where through the happy effects of a skilful and soothing treatment, the poor mother, though ever since terribly broken down in her general health, became restored to reason.

It need excite little wonder if, after the Government under which such atrocities were possible was overthrown on the 20th of last month by Cadorna's artillerymen and sharp-shooters, there should have hurried amongst the foremost exiles eager to re-enter Rome, these two Jewish parents, longing again after a separation thus brought about, and extending over six sad years, once more to embrace their son. But they very nearly, in the most natural excess of their paternal and maternal eagerness, defeated their own purpose. Instead of taking the precaution to apply first to the Italian civil and military authorities, they went straight to the Orphan Asylum of Santa Maria in Acquiro, where the boy was kept, and where Pius IX. paid for his education eleven crowns monthly, from his private purse. The parents were refused admittance. They then addressed themselves to the Italian police. The police authorities gave orders that a perquisition should be made, and that the manager of the Orphan Asylum should be examined on the matter. The manager knew nothing. The boy had suddenly disappeared; gone away of his own free will. This story however, did not appear very probable to the Chevalier Lipari, the functionary charged with the temporary administration of the police in Rome. An active search was made in all directions, and at last the boy Giuseppe Coen was found to be stowed away in the private dwelling of one of the employés of the Orphan Asylum, close to the church of Santa Maria Maggiore.

The boy was found, his mother would again embrace him; but she no longer embraced a son. Cold, callous, utterly unmoved, the young Catholic seminarist received without one responding look or tone of filial affection, the passionate embraces of a Jewish mother. "Now," said the manager of the Orphan Asylum, "you can judge for yourselves; Giuseppe has become perfectly unrooted from his former domestic and Jewish soil." The boy refused to return to his parents. To live again with them would be to incur excommunication. Nay worse, to sympathise with them, to honour them, to obey them, to reverence them, would be to incur the hazard of eternal perdition. The boy refused to return to his parents. The parents claimed back their child. As the boy was still a minor he was formally given up to them the night before last. All the circumstances connected with the consignment being detailed in a regular legal document, to which the Chevalier Lipari, the heads of the Jewish College in Rome, and other parties, attached their signatures. The parents even bound themselves to respect the religious convictions and usages of their son. The whole family left this city for Leghorn yesterday morning.

But the Italian police had not yet finished its work. Closer inquiries brought out the fact that the manager of the Orphan Asylum, Father Muti, who professed ignorance of the whole matter, and could tell nothing more than that the boy had disappeared, was not the real manager, but a man of straw, nominated in virtue of a Cardinal's decree at half an hour's notice, for the purpose of keeping out of sight the real manager, Father Imperi, who had been all along cognisant of the whole proceedings. No sooner was this fact clearly established than the Chevalier Lipari gave orders for the arrest of Father Imperi, and that respectable individual will now have to give as good an account as he can of the circumstances under which he attempted to transfer his responsibility to the other dummy priest.

These facts will perhaps be found sufficiently interesting and important in themselves, but they acquire a far greater interest and importance at the present moment here in Rome, when viewed in connection with the questions under discussion, as to the privileges to be still reserved to the religious orders, even assuming that all these religious orders should be transferred *en masse* to the Leonine City. In the first accounts given in the Roman newspapers of the arrival of the Coens and of their endeavours to recover their son, the story most accredited was to the effect that the boy was hid in the Vatican itself, in the palace of the Holy Father—of this spiritual King of Italy, whose independence is to be guaranteed by a territory small in extent, but still inviolable and placed under the common protection of Catholic Christendom. The report circulated and printed was to the effect that the gendarmes of the Chevalier Lipari were authorised to restore the child to his parents, even if under the necessity of invading the sacred precincts of the Vatican. And every one seemed to consider it necessary that even by such a process family rights should be vindicated, and paternal and maternal affection recognised. Where, then, would be the inviolability of the Leonine City?—*Daily News.*

We learn that Madame Anna Bishop is about to appear before the public again; this time at Boston, U. S.

General Pears has issued his promised circular, asking each retired Indian officer whether he "would be willing to serve with the Reserve Forces in this country, should the opportunity arise for employing" him. Any officer not above fifty, who may be so willing, is requested to state his present age, his state of health, place of residence, and whether he is serving in any Reserve Force. This circular has been issued from the India Office, but its real author is the Secretary for War, who, as he kindly told us all the other day, has got a scheme for a reserve army already drawn out, but declines to say more about it for the present. That being the case, the circular might have waited, for very few officers will care to engage themselves beforehand for some unknown duties in a non-existent force.—*Home News*, Oct. 21.

TOURS ELATED.

The town was thrown into a state of wild excitement last night by M. Gambetta's proclamation with the astounding news of the immense victory gained by the Paris National Guard. As soon as out it was posted in all the cafés, and read aloud to groups who could not press near enough to read it for themselves. The wondrous announcement was hailed by cries of "Vive Paris!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la Garde Nationale!" and some, but not many, cries of "Vive la Republique!" for the Tourangeaux are not Republicans. This morning there are no details; we still feed upon M. Gambetta's proclamation, which you will have received by telegraph. I ventured last night, in the presence of some Government Secretaries, to express a doubt whether such an enormous success, as to have driven the Prussians from "all their positions around" Paris, could have been achieved by the National Guard alone; it seemed to me a feat not too great to have demanded the whole available regular troops and Gardes Mobiles as well. But I was in a minority of one on this point, and could not even obtain a hearing. All my friends maintained that the National Guard had done it "alone." I am lost in wonderment, and can say no more till further news arrives. I most sincerely hope that some great disappointment may not be in store.—*Tours Letter, Oct.* 15, *Daily News.*

A THEORY OF THE FRENCH DEFEATS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 16.

I take the opportunity of a pause in the active operations of war, to advance an explanation of the uniform want of success attending the French arms in this campaign, to which sufficient attention does not appear to have been bestowed, if indeed the explanation has been broached at all. I may premise that I have been a spectator of every great battle in this campaign, except Woerth and Wissemburg, and that my theory is based partly on military conditions and partly on the well-established differences of race idiosyncracies. The French account for their defeats by abusing the Emperor, by calling Lebœuf an imbecile and a traitor, by swearing they have had no generals, by pointing to the superiority of the Prussians in numbers and in artillery. The Prussians, on their side, while admitting their superiority in the two latter particulars, claim that superiority as part and parcel of the conditions under which they went to war with a full expectancy of success, point to von Moltke as the greatest strategist of the age, shudder in their boots at the Chassepôt, and yet glory in having beaten that fearful weapon by their vigilance and their combinations.

All these things have probably had their effect, but it seems to me that the chief blame rests with the utter disregard, from first to last, on the part of the French Emperor and his Generals, of the national military idiosyncracy of the French. The French are Celts. The characteristics of the Celt are impulsiveness; quick, sudden, and short-lived fury; impatience of inaction; inability to maintain with dogged phlegm any position, whether of argument or of actual physical ground. In personal physique the Celt is supple, wiry, and swift, possessing great muscular power in proportion to his quantity of bone, but essentially of lighter and lither build than the Teuton. Apply these definitions to the tactics under which the Celt ought to be led in battle. The Scottish Highlanders are Celts, and everybody knows the tactics under which these wild mountaineers achieved success after success over superior numbers of disciplined and better armed soldiers. As at Killiecrankie, so at Prestonpans, and a score of other battles—off went the plaids, out came the claymores, and with a wild slogan the hills-men rushed like an irresistible torrent against the stationary ranks of their opponents. Wherever other tactics were adopted we find the hair of the Celt's head shorn and his strength gone from him. At Culloden, where he made a stand for two hours, while Cumberland's cannon balls bowled through his ranks, he was beaten without a chance. Later on in our domestic military history, this idiosyncracy of the Celt asserts itself. When English regiments at Waterloo were standing doggedly in square firm as rocks, while the waves of the French cavalry surged around them, the Gordon Highlanders were charging into the press, clinging to the stirrup leathers of their countrymen, the Scots Greys. Look at the memorable rushing fight of the 78th Highlanders from the bridge over the canal all through the town of Lucknow past the Kaiserbagh up to the Bailey guard gate of the citadel. Even the "thin red line" formed by the 93rd Sutherlandshires on the morning of Balaclava, is a case in point. That line was not, as is generally believed, formed and waiting for the onslaught of the Russian cavalry. It was formed loosely and roughly in the very face of that cavalry at a frantic double; and the question as to the formation of a square remained an open one from the simple want of time to effect the formation, had it been reckoned desirable.

These evidences of the nature of the Celtic military idiosyncracy I have taken from our own history, but the records of the French arms would furnish kindred instances in overwhelming numbers. The strength of the French soldier lies in attack. Only keep the fellow moving to the front, keep his restless limbs in action, and he will fight like a demon. He will bear repulse after repulse if you only give him leave to go in again, and he will take a deal of mauling before he owns himself beaten. But insist on his remaining stationary, deny him his natural spurt to the front, and his fidgetiness overmasters him—he trickles away little by little to the rear. No thoughtful and intelligent student of French military history can have failed to observe that this necessity for action is the great capital trait in the French military idiosyncrasy. To give it scope and development would have been, one would have thought, the primary care of every French commander. In doing so lay the only chance for France, looking at the quality and the numbers of the troops that were her enemies; how invariably this only chance has been thrown away, the story of every battle in the campaign abundantly testifies.

At Spicheren the French waited for the Prussians on the top of the hill; while the Prussians were crossing the valley and storming the steep, the French wrought furiously with their deadly munitions of war. But when the Prussian wave lipped the edge of the entrenchment, and then flowed over it, all was over with the Frenchmen. Their lithe "spryness" was nowhere before the strong-backed, steady push of the stubborn Prussian with his bayonet at his shoulder; they fell back before that solid shove, dancing and capering like dervishes as they went, but as inevitably pushed back as if the whole affair was a piece of machinery. I grant that at Spicheren there was a strong temptation toward the waiting tactics. The French position was so strong that they were justified in concluding it impregnable. To this day it is a puzzle to me, who witnessed the storm, how, in violation of all the set dogmas of tacticians that storm could have been successful.

But at Courcelle there was no excuse for playing the waiting game—involving, as it did, the violation of the national idiosyncrasy to which I have referred. Steinmetz came staggering up along half-a-dozen roads at once, and deployed in the very teeth of his inactive enemy. Having deployed, he advanced against the supine French, and after a fight which was unquestionably severe, hurled them back under the guns of St. Julien and Des Bottes. I think Napoleon or any of his Marshals would have fallen on Steinmetz as he came up piecemeal, and thus at once obeyed strategetical rules, and given scope to the national idiosyncracy in favour of action so characteristic of the French troops.

The same Fabian policy was the feature of the actions of the 16th and 18th August at Vionville and Gravelotte. How furiously would their Celtic ardour have stimulated the French troops to contest the passage of the Moselle, if they had only had the opportunity! Instead, they were forced to wait the assault, in a most favourable and well chosen position, I grant, but their courage damped by retreat after retreat, and their "charging" idiosyncracy again disregarded. But on that 16th of August the French army did get some openings for the display of its national, or rather generic virtue. More than once—aye, many times—the red-breeches got the word "En avant!" and the candid Prussian will own to you with what fervour they obeyed the idiosyncracy of their race. I don't care to say, now that the affair is past and gone, how near the Prussians, in my opinion, came to losing that battle of the 16th of August—von Moltke must have drawn a long breath of relief when the morning came and he found his enemy had known his own fortune so little as to fall back on the plateau of the ravine beyond Gravelotte. And this retreat was another "staggerer" to the Celtic idiosyncracy I speak of, as also was the compulsion to wait in position for the successful assault of the 18th. The morning of the 19th saw the beaten and dispirited French host squatting under the guns of St. Quentin, a miserable victim to the want of appreciation on the part of their commander of the Celtic idiosyncracy.

The three days' fighting at Sedan bears out my position still more strongly, as must be admitted by any one who has carefully read the story of that tremendous running fight. I need not therefore go over it in detail. But I would point out that Bazaine, since he has been shut up in Metz, has apparently awakened to a sense of the importance of not always keeping French troops strictly on the defensive. To this consciousness alone can be attributed the frequent sorties he has made; without them it is not improbable that his men, fermenting into mutiny as they lay stagnant by their rusting arms, would have forced him before now to capitulate. And it is because I have reason to believe that owing to the severe handling the French troops have met with in the last sortie they refuse to make any more at their general's bidding, that I am not without confident anticipation of the speedy surrender of Metz.

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Bombay, 12th November 1870.

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Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 11/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 9/16 "
3	do.	1/10 7/16 "
2	do.	1/10 3/8 "
1	do.	1/10 5/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/4 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 1 to 2 " ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the 6 months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business; 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 27th October, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDIZE, CLOTHINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and to effect Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 74.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Chairman—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Agent.

THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.

Medical Referee.

Surgeon J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, in extinguishing the Premiums at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy payable during the Lifetime of the Assured; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	73	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Agent, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP..... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	... ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	... ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	... ...	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	... ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	... ...	N. B. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	... ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	... ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	... ...	W Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	... ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	... ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	... ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	... ...	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	... ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	... ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	... ...	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	... ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	... ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	... ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	... ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	... ...	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	... ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	... ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	... ...	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	... ...	P. H. D. de Rombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	... ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	... ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

THE WAR.

PARIS BESIEGED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

PARIS, Oct. 10.

ARTILLERY.

THE situation, seen from within this morning, looks to me better than for some days past. Looking back to the origin of this Government of Defence, just five week ago this very afternoon, and comparing the unprotected state Paris was in then with the material condition of its defence to-day, we must confess, and ought to admire an efficient activity (not wholly but largely to be credited to Government) that has rendered Paris well-nigh impregnable against a foreign army, and made considerable preparation for its undertaking, one of these days, offensive operations. One of the great deficiencies was in artillery. The *Comité de' Artillerie* having decided many years ago—from sincere conviction and out of complaisance to the *soi-disant* invention of the "Napoleon canon" that rendered such triumphant service in the Italian campaign—against breech-loading guns, persisted in holding to that decision, out of pride and from force of routine, after the cumulated proof of their error driven in on them by Prussian breech-loaders in this campaign; they obstinately withheld their assent to the manufacture of brass breech-loaders (steel is out of the question in the case) in face of the facts—1st, abundant raw material at hand; 2nd, contractors and workmen more than ready to begin the work; 3rd, their manufacture requiring less than a quarter of the time requisite for that of non-breech-loaders (the great economy being in the boring process); 4th, breech-loaders requiring but half the number of men for their service needed for the service of muzzle-loaders. Here Government has made two mistakes—1st, really respecting too much and too long the vanity and obstinacy of the regularly constituted old impostors of the committee; 2nd, omitting to proclaim to the public, what I have pretty good authority for believing to be the truth, that, somewhat tardily but now practically, it has given the go-by to the committee's theoretical objections, has "discovered" a very much larger number of old guns then the public is aware of the existence of, and than common sense could have rationally suspected to exist, and that the transformation of these to immediately useful breech-loaders is going on at a rate as fast as is desirable. My authority for this is Mr. Dorian himself at second-hand. My informant is one of the most active and, without offence to the other nineteen, one of the most intelligent of the twenty arrondissement mayors of Paris; and what he told me at coffee to-day is the report of his yesterday's conversation with the Minister of Public Works. Now, on the material working side, Minister Dorian is perhaps the ablest man in the Ministry. He is one of the richest, largest, and most eminent of all French manufacturers of firearms—a practical, successful, business man, and specialist. Withal, as is apt to be the case with such men, he is prudently calculating, not self-deceiving or given to eloquent phrase-making that deceives others. As for field-guns, so for ammunition, he is seeing to it that cartridges are making—not to be made some weeks hence—in due abundance. He asks but two things of the Paris population—pluck and patience.

FOOD.

The food problem here now is vital. The fulfilment or frustration of Bismarck's hopes, based on our intestinal troubles, turns on the solution of this stomachic problem. It is exceedingly complicated. Some of its first elements are wanting to calculators—wanting, at least, in definable accuracy. For instance, no human being can tell within 100,000 what is to-day the population of Paris. Estimates of sensible men vary from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000, a similar though hardly such a wide diversity rules respecting the quantity of edible matter now in stock within the fortifications, in the hands of Government, and of commercial dealers. Then there are the small stocks, laid in by provident private persons, the product still reaching our market of suburban gardens, and other little alimentary accessories, the sum total of which defies anything like nice calculation. A painful study of the subject leads me to suppose that so far as mere quantity is concerned, there is enough animal and vegetable food fit for the sustenance of all but the exceptionally old and infantile infirm population of Paris, in tolerable healthy condition till the 10th of November—till the 1st of December without bitter hardship—till mid-December if this great population would consent to undergo what the lesser populations of smaller towns have been forced to submit to in times of siege. And here, not to cite old historical instances, I note Vicksburg, holding out from December to the following July, and from abundant hog and hominy down to the last lean mule. But the question of questions is, how to serve out the food equably and justly to rich and poor? All measures hitherto taken answer it very imperfectly. I can yet eat for five francs a day nearly as well as ever; but this cannot and ought not to last much longer; and the number of those who have not five nor two francs nor one franc to spend for their meals is great and steadily increasing. We have had for several weeks the maximum for meat and bread, and are approaching by a variety of experimental ways in the different arrondissements to *rationnement*, but the difficulties met with in all these ways are very great. Here too, however, if we regard rather what has been done by Government and the authorities in the different arrondissements, than what remains to be done, we must admire the progress that has been made towards a solution. The authority of the mayors is very great and very indefinite within their respective arrondissements, limited much less by statute than by their individual judgments. As a very energetic one of them said to me, "La Loi? C'est ce qui est fait aujourd'hui." In the course of half an hour this morning he signed among others these four orders—1. For a poor woman to remove her poor household goods that the landlord was holding for rent. 2. For a ditto to recover her sewing-machine, &c., which some one was holding for a debt. 3. For an invalid man to obtain half a pound of meat at the butcher's. 4. To have a butcher brought up who had refused meat to two persons not of his regular *clientele*. Each order went out with two armed National Guards to see to its enforcement.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—A MANIFESTATION.

A brief sketch of the Paris municipal elections business will give you a hint of the political situation. On the 18th September the Government ordered the election of eighty municipal councillors, four for each arrondissement, to take place on the 28th. On the 24th this decree was annulled. On the 29th notice was given in the *Official Journal* that it was the intention of Government to proceed as rapidly as possible to the Paris municipal elections. On the 8th October notice was given in the *Official Journal* that Government had decided to adjourn the election till after the siege was raised. The first reason given for this final decision is that, "the situation having been profoundly modified by the investment of the capital, it has become evident that elections held under fire (sous le canon) would be perilous for the Republic. Everything should give way to the military duty of the hour, and to the imperious necessity for concord." But the investment of the capital was complete on the 19th, the very day when the decree of the 18th was published, ten days before the notice of the 29th. The second reason given for this final decision is, that "in presence of the summons (somations) already received, and of others threatened from armed National Guards, it is the duty of Government to maintain respect for its dignity, and for the power it holds from the confidence of the people." The reference here specially is to the Flourens manifestation of the 5th, and to another one originally planned for the 6th or 7th, that came off lamely on the 8th. On the 5th Flourens came at the head of several battalions from Belleville to the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, where he made them stack their arms while he went in to interview Government, and urgently ask for the adoption of several measures—not all of them all unreasonable by any means—and among them an immediate order for the elections. After getting only evasive answers and refusals, he led away his men (who committed no violence of any sort), and sent in his resignation as commandant. His men and officers protested against his resignation, and so he sent word to Tamisier that he withdrew it. Not all the Belleville guards followed him to the Hotel de Ville; some of them have since publicly protested against the manifestion. The whole number who went was probably not more than 5,000 or 6,000 at most. The great mistake was, that they went armed. The manifestation of Saturday, when at its height, consisted of not more than five hundred at the very most, and of a large crowd not compact, two-thirds mere idle spectators, plenty of women being among them. Two battalions of non-manifesting National Guards were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, and Keratry came up with a detachment of Mobiles, which he led into the courtyard, where were two companies of ex-Gardes de Paris. So far as I could judge up to this time, and when Trochu and Tamisier rode at a foot pace—the latter stopping to harangue—across the place, such of the throng as expressed their political views were about equally divided for and against *La Commune—i.e.*, the immediate holding of elections. Now marched in battalion after battalion of counter-manifesting National Guards, who very gently and gradually nudged off the crowd, and by four o'clock occupied the place to the number of many thousands. Then the Government—minus Trochu off on better business, and Gambetta, off by balloon, Rochefort (whose absence was remarked, but who holds with his colleagues), and one or two others came out, and Jules Favre made a speech in which he addressed the National Guards as Messieurs, when perhaps Citoyens had been as well; and then more guards came up, and a heavy shower came down. The following extract from the *Rappel* tells the end of the story very well:—"But soon a dark cloud, driven by the west wind, burst over our heads, and the rain fell in torrents. The square of the Hotel de Ville became a cake of mud. Umbrellas were put up, the National Guards put on their great coats, and the crowd dispersed. The battalions then re-formed in column and withdrew at the double. Both manifestation and countermanifestation beat a retreat, and there was a universal *sauve-qui-peut*. At half-past five the Government remained master of the field of battle, thanks to the moderation and good sense of the people, to their horror of civil war, to the eloquence of Jules Favre, and to the favour of Heaven." I took the opportunity in the course of the performances to ride up to the Bastille and back. Throughout the route, and in the close neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville, things wore the same appearance as usual any time since the siege.

The municipal elections are done with for the present. A considerable number of those who wished for them consent, for concord's sake, to their adjournment. What proportion of the whole voting population wished for them it is impossible to say. Many who wished for them disapproved Flourens' armed manifestation. Not all the Republicans desired them, especially when first decreed—many began to desire them because of the lack of decisive energy, and of the absence of the popular electoral element in Government. Louis Blanc, who at first saw only the objections, accepted a candidature. Many timid people, of no particular party, who originally saw no objections, discovered formidable ones in the protensions of the more ardent Reds to substitute the Commune for the Government of Defence, and in the unreasoning, noisy admiration of Blanquists for the Commune of the good old times of '92 and '93, which these people propose as the model to be servilely copied in 1870. To-day a great many Republicans regard the counter-manifestation of Saturday as a triumph of the Reaction. It will not stop agitation for long, unless Government makes its dignity and the power it holds from popular confidence respected by decisive, energetic measures and consequent successes. After backing and hesitating for five weeks, it finally decides to take all responsibility upon itself. It answers a little armed manifestation by a formidable armed manifestation. At the pass things had come to—brought or left to drift partly by its indecision—this was perhaps the best it could do. Whether it took the step from boldness or timidity, it is a step that needs not be pardoned nor retracted, but glorified by victory. It is a suspicious circumstance that it is applauded by every Orleanist and ex-Napoleonic organ in the press, plus the unprincipled *Figaro*, *Gaulois et id omne*. If a balloon that was announced for this morning, and so, I suppose of course, must be ready before to-morrow morning, should have a friendly wind, then I am induced to hope that this will reach some provincial post office on Wednesday. A friend tells me that it shall have a fair start in the aëronaut's pocket.

DISSENSION IN PARIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

PARIS, Oct. 12.

FOR an entire week Paris has almost forgotten the Prussians in the continual ferment in which it has been kept since the Flourens demonstration at the Hotel de Ville. At all hours of the day, and in all quarters of the capital, quiet citizens have been startled in their homes and summoned from their avocations by the beating of the *générale*, which has rendered it imperative on them, under dread of a court-martial, to shoulder their muskets and hasten off to the Hotel de Ville to protect the Government of National Defence against Major Flourens and his five battalions of Belleville. On this subject the *Figaro* remarks:

"It is time that this lugubrious comedy should cease. For weeks past we have been crushed between the anvil and the hammer—Major Flourens on the one side and Colonel Bismarck on the other, with Paris in the midst; whilst above all there is the Government of National Defence regarding with a serene eye all the forces of the nation slowly expiring. The National Guard of Paris is the safeguard and salvation of the country by reason of its sense of duty and its abnegation. Silent and resigned, it is conscious of its providental mission. Always prepared, always on the alert, careless of fatigue, indifferent to danger, regardless of its dearest interest—at once policeman and soldier—this poor citizen militia, so railed at and ridiculed, has risen by an unconscious effort of patriotism to chivalric proportions. These pacific shopkeepers, these laborious workmen have become heroes without going through any apprenticeship. Day and night, contrary to their usual habits, they have to watch with one eye the surrounding country, where swarm the Prussian host, and with the other Paris, that they may secure the safety of their own firesides. These are the true patriots. There is another party which understands the question of the moment in its own particular way. Its chief elements is restlessness, and Flourens has the leading of it. It parades the streets braying and manifesting, founding liberty by terror, invoking equality by insult, and fraternity with the bayonet. With this party the Prussians are simply an insignificant detail; it is absorbed with the question of the Commune. The name of this party is Belleville, as the name of the other is Paris. The noisy minority legislates. Paris is absorbed in Belleville, and the soul of Belleville is Major Flourens, who is above the law, the Government, the public salvation, and even the nation itself. The national honour, the necessity for union, internal peace, all are sacrificed to one man, and he a lunatic; and this too, with the Prussians at our gates, while Major Flourens, who would send a citizen who refused to mount his guard before a council of war, causes the "rappel" to be beaten and flags to be unfurled, and marches at the head of his armed battalions to attack the Government at the Hotel de Ville. If the Bonapartist, Orleanist, or Legitimist leaders, counting on the same impunity, were to perform the same manœuvre, there would not be cannon sufficient to mow them down, not heavy enough chains for these infamous wretches. But as to Major Flourens, who drapes his insurrection with the red flag, he is a part of the republican edifice, and consequently invulnerable—sacred, in fact."

He is, however, so no longer; the Government has aroused itself from its inertia, which was beginning to scandalise all good citizens, who breathed more freely on reading in the *Journal Officiel* of Wednesday that Major Gustave Flourens, "after having resigned his command, had resumed it again consequent upon a pretended re-election, which the authorities ignored, and of which no process-verbal existed. That, acting under this irregular title, Flourens had on Monday, the 10th October, caused the rappel to be beaten upon a false pretext, with the view of marching the National Guards upon the Hotel de Ville with rebellious intentions. In consequence of these acts, which constitute a double violation of military and civil law, proceedings have been commenced."

Rochefort, who is favourable to the establishment of the Commune of Paris, has written Flourens a justificatory epistle excusing himself for not having followed the example of his friend and resigned his place in the Government, and observing that "the question having become really a kind of battle-ground, if he had made a Cabinet affair of it, who knows but that at this hour one might not hear the roar of cannon at the ramparts and gun shots in the streets. You will object, my dear and excellent friend," continued he, "that I capitulate with my convictions; if it should be so you must excuse me, as it is because I would not capitulate with the enemy."

On Sunday the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was again invaded by the curious, who anticipated a new demonstration in favour of the Commune; but all they had the pleasure of seeing was the white head of M. Etienne Arago thrust every now and then out of one of the windows by way of acknowledging the sympathies they were supposed to be giving expression to in favour of the Provisional Government. Shortly after two a heavy shower of rain dispersed the crowd; but when the weather had cleared up, several companies of the National Guard proceeded to the "place" to signify their adhesion to the Government, and in this way the day came to a peaceful close.

On Monday, however, the Government were startled at receiving a telegram from the Mayor of Belleville announcing that Flourens and his battalions were again in motion, whereupon the *générale* was forthwith beaten from one end of Paris to the other, just as the tocsin used to be always sounded in the days of the First Revolution. Later it transpired that M. Flourens's battalions refused to march, and M. Jules Ferry made this announcement from a window of the Hôtel de Ville to the National Guards assembled on the "place." The day following, at the invitation of the officers of the famous five battalions of Belleville, citizen Jules Ferry proceeded to their exercising ground, where he found the battalions in question massed, and was received by them with the warmest acclamations. In the midst of repeated cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive le Gouvernement!" he passed in review the battalions—which declared themselves to be now all of one accord on the question of national defence. At certain points he harangued the different companies, and received from them assurances that the citizens of Belleville were firmly resolved to maintain that concord so essential for the effectual repulse of the enemy from the national soil.

Perhaps now that the five battalions have come to their senses and their egotistical commander has been handed over to the discipline of a court-martial, Paris will be allowed to go on with its work of defence. That it desires to do so and has no kind of sympathy with agitators of the Flourens type is evident from the decided way in which it has stamped out the first incentives to rebellion. Citizen Sapia, commander of the 146th battalion of National Guards, having assembled his men on the Saturday afternoon, directed them to take their cartridges and march against the Hôtel de Ville, remarking that the members of the Government who refuse the Commune ought to be thrown out of the window and shot, for they were only deceiving and betraying the nation. To citizen Sapia's surprise his men, instead of acclaiming his words at once, arrested him, and conducted him to the "poste" of the commander-in-chief, whence he was taken to the Conciergerie, where he now awaits the assembling of a court-martial to try him for inciting the men under his command to take up arms against the Government. Citizen Blanqui, too, of *La Patrie en Danger*, who has been one of the most active promoters of dissension at the present anxious moment, and is moreover commander of the 160th battalion, has had his functions revoked by his men, and the Citizen Pilhes, who is one of those who took part in the shooting of a sapeur-pompier at La Villette a week or two before the revolution broke out, and commands the 212th battalion, having shown too decided a sympathy with the agitators for the Commune, has been requested by the National Guards under his command to give in his immediate resignation. The Red Republican journals, moreover, are full of complaints of citizens who have had to suffer indignity, violence, and temporary imprisonment in the cause of the Commune which they had advocated a trifle too audibly on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville on Saturday last, and Citizen Mégy, the same who was tried during August last at Blois for the assassination of a police officer charged with arresting him some months previously, and whose principles are of the deepest scarlet, writes to the *Reveil* complaining that the sanctity of the Club des Batignolles was outraged the same evening by some Gardes Mobiles, who, with drawn sabres, menaced him with death. "Some women, very few though," he writes "showed signs of fear, and fainted while the citizens offered him shelter [illegible] "Knowing well that in circumstances such as these everything depends upon the bearing of the President, who has not the right to abandon his post, I took my Municipal Councillor's scarf"—Mégy has never been elected and is merely an aspirant to the honours of the Commune, but every one assumes what functions he likes in these times—"and facing the factions I summoned them in the name of the law to retire. They obeyed, but a new flood rushed in, a hundred and fifty or more, whom it was impossible to expel. Seeing this I resumed my seat, and striking the table in front of me, I frigidly imposed silence upon them, which they observed, and the proceedings of the club were resumed."

Day by day the ultra-Republican journalists throw some additional light upon what is to be expected from this Commune, for which they say they are prepared to die, and which, according to them, is to be the salvation of France. Among others, Citizen Brenille tells us that it is to make royalty tremble, to crush the kings, and overthrow the thrones, to make the proletaires free of the capital, to confiscate the goods of those who have abandoned it, to be the terror of cowards, of traitors, and reactionaries, whom it is to search out and pursue; it is moreover to dismiss and imprison all the creatures of Bonaparte, and above all it is to fabricate arms and engines of war of a murderous description, and to chase the Prussians from the national territory.

Citoyenne Camille Bias is highly indignant that the agitation for the Commune has been allowed to drop and commends a revival of it to her *compatriotes* in a letter to Felix Pyat's journal, *Le Combat*—

"The Commune—can it, yes or no," asks she, "repair the faults of traitors and blockheads, and save France? Yes, the Commune can do so, because it will, because it is the people, and the people is all-powerful, having audacity—having, above all, love. Well, then, women, decree the Commune, and the Commune will be. Can you not go in a mass to the Hôtel-de-Ville and take possession of the palace of treason, as our mothers took possession of the palace of despotism? You do not want guns; you have moral force; you are mothers, you are sisters, you are daughters, and you are citizens—march! If that does not suffice, you will gain it all the same; return to your homes; shut the door against him who does not return bringing with him the honour of the country. Cannot the people take what is refused it, when it is convinced that salvation is there? Courage during the battle goes for little: animals have it. What is necessary for Republicans is civic courage. Citoyennes, repudiate those who have it not, and they will acquire it. No longer room at the fireside, no longer a place at the family table, no longer a place even beside the cradle of the new born for him who does not know his duty and his power, who does not exercise his rights. No longer a place in our esteem nor in our hearts. Banishment and contempt, these are our arms! They strike well, employ them. Close your doors, you soon will re-open them to see the triumphant Commune pass, and later, when we shall have merited it, Victory bringing in its train universal peace and fraternity. Women, who demand to devote yourselves; women of the ambulances, women of the ramparts, women of the people who love your country, unite first in a common object with collective action; to-morrow you will choose your rôles, the Commune will leave for all a place, a right to devotion and sacrifice. Women! you are accused of having retarded progress, contributed to general demoralization, arrested the march of liberty. If your accusers lie, you will prove it; if the past does not leave you blameless, the present and the future will efface it with their brightness."

One singular coincidence may be noted, in corroboration of the oft-repeated axiom that history repeats itself. Precisely as it is to-day, so it was at the epoch of the first Revolution, when the nation, suffering from the same calamities, was combating with the same enemy, and with the same alternative before it—to vanquish, or perish in the struggle. During the war with Prussia in 1794, Hébert and Chaumette shouted "Vive la Commune!" just as Blanqui and Flourens raise the same shout in 1870, when the Prussians are besieging Paris.

PARIS ON RATIONS.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")
[BY BALLOON.]

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 15.

IN my last letter I mentioned that the rationing of the city was in contemplation; it is now in operation, but does not work so well as was hoped. The end which the Government had in view in portioning out the meat was that no person, however rich, should be able to procure more than his poorer brother. That would be a most just and excellent arrangement, were it practicable; but I greatly fear it is not, and I will explain why. Let me first, however, tell you the rules of the new measure, as affecting buyer and seller. With respect to the seller, a butcher going to buy meat must furnish himself with an exact list of his customers, the number in family of each, and whether they are children or adults. To obtain this, for the last few days a notice has been stuck up at every butcher's, requesting intending customers to give in their names, addresses, and number in family. Having shown his list, the merchant receives the amount of meat considered requisite to supply his customers for three days, and is forbidden to sell it to any but those residing in his arrondissement. All the butchers in one district must buy meat at the same time; consequently, their shops are open for a few hours on the morning of every third day, and completely closed afterwards. Now as to the buyers. The first thing to be done is to leave your name at the butcher's in your district whom you wish to patronise; and, having made your choice, you must abide by it, for no other tradesman is allowed to supply your wants but the one whose name you give in the Mairie with your own. Having presented yourself at the Mairie, and stated all particulars, you receive tickets to obtain meat every third day for one month. The ration allowed each person is 100 grammes—rather less than a quarter of a pound—per day; no that, on presenting my ticket at my butcher's this morning, I received a little over half a pound of meat, which must last me three days, and to obtain even this small allowance you must form one of the crowd in the early morning, wait your turn, take almost whatever kind of meat is thrust upon you, and pocket your pride with your ration; for the butcher, formerly all smiles and civility, has allowed his temper to be so soured by his inability to impose on his customers—the price of meat being regulated by the Government—that he is scarcely recognisable, and seems to consider he is doing you a favour in serving you at all.

Indeed, this morning, although I paid in good hard cash for what I received, somehow or other I felt unaccountably as if I had presented a charity soup or beef ticket, and ought to be grateful to some person unknown. In a few words I will show the ineffectiveness of this rationing of the inhabitants. In the first place, although it is true you can obtain no more than your allowance of raw meat, you have only to go to a *charcutier's* to see beef or mutton ready cooked, of which you may buy any amount you please; or one may do as I did this morning—have three days' rations cooked for one day's breakfast, and dine out or breakfast out the rest of the time. I confess that after my *déjeûner* I felt rather guilty at having devoured my ration so quickly; but my conscience did not prick me till it was too late; and besides, an Englishman is allowed by all sensible people to require more animal food than a Frenchman—so, having quieted my scruples with that reflection, I dined at my restaurant with an easy mind and a good appetite. To render the new regulation really efficacious, all dining-rooms should be closed; but I am not sufficiently disinterested to propose this amendment for the consideration of the Government. It is rather extraordinary that the prejudice against horseflesh is stronger in the poorer than in the richer quarters of Paris; which is perhaps attributable to the fact, that the poorer classes have to prepare the meat themselves, whilst the richer citizens only make acquaintance with horse as an article of food after it has been rendered palatable and agreeable to the eye by the attentions of the *cuisinier*. Since it is tolerably certain that other two or three weeks will exhaust the sheep and oxen in the city, the Government are slaughtering a number of horses for salting, against this emergency; and, in order to dispel prejudice it is proposed to open establishments in the poorest and most populous quarters, where *bouillon* of horse shall be sold at a merely nominal price, to induce people to buy. For my part I think that all objection to the use of horse as food will vanish when no other meat is obtainable.

A good deal of excitement is manifested at the report that the Orleans Princes are in France, and intend joining the Army of the Loire. An angry deputation waited on the Government yesterday to know the truth of this rumour; but the Government could neither contradict nor confirm [illegible] parish," exclaim those good patriots, "rather than be [illegible] commanded by a Prince who would afterwards become King: the Republic, or annihilation!" Another and a more improbable report was circulated with all possible gravity some days ago. Twenty thousand Englishmen had fought their way through the Prussian lines, and were encamped on the exterior Boulevards, burning with the desire to assist their former allies in repulsing the enemy. Detachments of the Mobiles, the National Guards, and regular troops hurried to the spot to welcome them as brothers in arms; and great was the disgust and disappointment to find no brothers in arms to welcome. An important sortie was made on Thursday in the neighbourhood of Châtillon, with negative results. A number of Mobiles who had never seen fire were engaged near Bagneux, and showed considerable bravery. The French losses were 30 killed and 80 wounded, General Dampierre being unfortunately among the former: to the sincere grief of the Mobiles whom he commanded, and by whom he was loved almost as much as he was respected. Abut 50 prisoners—Bavarians—were taken by the Mobiles, and marched triumphantly through the city, followed by a crowd of some thousands. I managed to get a view of them as they passed along the Rue de Rivoli; certainly the contrast that they formed to the well-dressed, well-conditioned Mobiles was striking, and to a degree bore out the report as to the condition of the Prussian army. The uniforms of many were torn, and all were covered with mud and dirt; the number of boots and caps was not in proportion to the number of feet and heads; they had a pinched, hungry look about their faces, and did not appear very much distressed at being prisoners. Their ages varied from 19 to 30. I was told by one of those who assisted in their capture, that their terror of being shot was at first so great, that they threw themselves on their knees before the French soldiers, imploring mercy. On being reassured, and told they would be well treated, their gratitude was extreme, as was shown by their kissing the hands, feet, or even clothes of their captors—being unable to make themselves understood otherwise. Upon being questioned by an officer who understood German, they stated that the treatment they received from the Prussians was so unjust and cruel, that they had only been prevented from surrendering themselves as prisoners by the assurance of their officers that the French would shoot them like dogs. So great is their dislike to the Prussians, that they one and all expressed their willingness to serve in the French ranks.

A number of waggons was also taken from the enemy, and, guarded by a few soldiers, they were exposed for public view before the Hôtel de Ville. A greater interest than usual attaches to these waggons, from the fact that they were taken by the Prussians at Sedan, and, by the fortune of war, have again fallen into the hands of their lawful possessors. The soldiers who deserted at the first engagement near Châtillon—about three weeks ago—have been tried by court-martial, and five of their number condemned to death. Among the prisoners was one under four feet, and scarcely eighteen years old. His whole appearance was so weakly that murmurs of astonishment at his being called upon to serve were expressed by all present. I need scarcely add that he was acquitted, with a severe reprimand. Various articles have appeared in the journals for and against the formation of an Amazon Corps. The general feeling is that it would be largely recruited by the *demi-monde*, and so lead to immorality and disorder among the soldiers. I certainly think that at the present moment it is not a new corps that is required, but arms for the corps that already exist. Many of the National Guards are still unarmed, and many more are furnished with weapons of inferior quality.

By to-day's papers I see that General Trochu has issued a circular addressed to the National Guards, requiring them, by the expiration of another fortnight, to furnish a contingent of 40,000 soldiers for active service. The Governor of Paris expresses very decidedly his determination to turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of the people for immediate and vigorous sorties—and he is certainly right; for to attempt a sally with undisciplined troops would be worse than useless. A most violent attack was made upon the General in the *Réveil* of yesterday, for what they were pleased to term his inactivity; but Trochu knows that he has the sympathies of the majority with him, and can afford to despise the hostility of the few.

GENERAL FLEURY, who it appears from the "secret papers" was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg for no better reason than that M. Rouher advised the Emperor to get rid of him because he was always meddling with the war department and encouraging grumblers in the army, was at the Hotel des Trois Rois, in Strasburg, on Oct. 10. He had several interviews with General Uhrich, and afterwards set out for Wilhelmshöhe. Count Bismarck must have given him the *ensemble* of the movements. Gen. Vinoy, commanding the 13th Corps, had disposed his reserves in the rear of Fort Montrouge. Bagneux was carried by the Mobiles of the Côte d'Or, whose conduct (which has been advantageously noticed on two former occasions) was brilliant. The 1st battalion of the Aube (under fire for the first time) was also excellent. Its leader, M. de Dampierre, fell gloriously at the head of his troops. Lieutenant-Colonel de Gravery, who conducted the *ensemble* of the operations, greatly distinguished himself. The sailors of Fort Montrouge, commanded by Captain d'André, took part in the action, and formed the rear guard with remarkable coolness during the retreat of our left. In the centre, our troops, making their way among the houses of Chatillon, took two barricades almost without loss, and advanced as far as the church and the road which leads from Chatillon to Clamart. Between these two points two battalions deployed in the greatest order, and advanced under the enemy's fire as far as the vineyards which border the slopes of the Clamart quarries. From that position they opened fire upon the enemy's tirailleurs posted between a ridge on the crest of the Chatillon plateau. The enemy's fire was successively extinguished by the guns of Vanves and Issy. At this moment masses of Prussians appeared on the heights of the plateau, and thus exposed themselves to the fire of the artillery and the forts. The object of the reconnaissance having been attained the retreat was ordered, and effected in excellent style by General Blanchard, whose judicious arrangements had assured the success of the reconnaissance. On the Clamart side we occupied the works of Moulin de Pierre; some firing took place on this point, but the enemy could not dislodge us from the position. Our losses were inconsiderable; those of the enemy, who was constantly under our fire, though they cannot now be estimated, must have been serious. At Bagneux alone the enemy left behind upwards of 500 dead. His losses must have been as great on the heights of Chatillon. We took 100 prisoners. The Government has congratulated the troops who took part in the reconnaissance, as well as the forts, on the ardour and *sang froid* displayed on the occasion.

THE GOVERNOR OF PARIS.
By order the General Head of the Staff,
SCHMITZ.

THE AMAZONS OF THE SEINE.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

Parisian patriotism is proof against ridicule, or at any rate feminine Parisian patriotism is, for the committee of women of the Rue d'Arras, nothing daunted at the bantering reports of the proceedings at the Gymnase Triat on Sunday last, which so derided their martial aspirations, have made a decided step in advance. The morning papers of Wednesday came out with a notice that, thanks to the initiative of the *citoyennes* of the 10th arrondissement, supported by the *citoyennes* of other arrondissements, the Government of National Defence had decided that the unskilled services of the ambulances of Paris should be no longer performed by men but by *citoyennes*, and that General Trochu had been charged with the execution of the decree. This was something gained; the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge had been effected at any rate, which was an encouragement to further action. Some few hours afterwards one observed the walls of Paris placarded over with green broadsides, every one of which, owing to its heading in bold type, "Amazons of the Seine," attracted a curious crowd around it. The document is sufficiently curious to be given *in extenso*:—

"In accordance with the wishes expressed in numerous letters, and out of regard to the generous dispositions of a considerable portion of the female population of Paris, there will be formed, as resources are furnished for their equipment and organization, ten battalions of women, without distinction of social rank, and who will take the title of 'Amazons of the Seine.'

"These battalions are principally destined to defend the ramparts and barricades jointly with the stationary National Guard and to render to the combatants in whose ranks they would be distributed by companies all such domestic and fraternal services as are compatible with moral order and military discipline. They will also charge themselves with rendering on the ramparts the first necessary cares to the wounded, who will thus be spared having to wait for several hours. They will be armed with light guns, carrying upwards of 200 yards, and the Government will be petitioned to accord them the same daily indemnity of a franc and a half which is given to the National Guard. The costume of the Amazons of the Seine will consist of a pair of black trousers, with an orange colour stripe, a blouse of woollen stuff, and a cap, and a black kepi with an orange band, together with a cartridge-box fastening to a shoulder belt.

"An enlistment bureau is opened at 36, Rue Turbigo, from 9 in the morning till 5 p. m., for the formation of the 1st battalion, under the direction of a retired superior officer. All candidates presenting themselves for enrolment must be accompanied by a National Guard, by way of guarantee. The battalion will consist of eight companies, each composed of 150 Amazons, and forming a total of 1,200 strong. Each company will be immediately drilled and instructed in the management of the firearm and in the military march.

"To cover the expenses of their equipment, which must be accomplished forthwith to be of service, an appeal made through the medium of the newspapers to all ladies belonging to the richer classes will solicit from their patriotism, and their interest also be it understood, the sacrifice of some portion of their superfluities for the sacred cause of the country. They possess sufficient bracelets, necklaces, and other jewels—which would be torn from them by Prussian brigandage if Paris succumbed—to arm 100,000 of their sisters. It is hoped that they will not refuse to prove the ardour of their civic sentiments by large subscriptions, and thus overthrow the barrier which has too long separated them from the laborious classes. A register is open with this object at the Bureau of Enlistment, and a strict account, which will be made public, will justify the importance of the gifts and their due employment.

"An experienced doctor—of the female sex when practicable—will [illegible] the 1st battalion. A special ambulance will be provided for the wounded Amazons under the direction of the Chief of the Medical Service, M. le Dr. Coudret. A committee of ladies, which will act as the *conseil de famille* of the corps, will see to its healthful condition, to the proper organization of the ambulance, and to providing against the inclemencies of the weather.

"MM. the gunsmiths are invited to present at the office specimens of arms they could undertake to furnish, the examination of which will be confided to officers of artillery.

"Moments are precious. The women themselves feel that the country and civilization require all their efforts to resist the brutal violence of Prussia. They desire to partake of the national perils, sustain the courage of the other sex, furnish it with an example of contempt for death, and thereby merit their emancipation and civil equality. More than men, they are gifted with the divine fire of grand resolutions which save, and the active devotion which sustains and consoles. Let us open our ranks to receive on the ramparts the loved companions of homes, and may Europe learn with admiration that not only thousands of citizens, but thousands of women, defend inside Paris the liberty of the world against a fresh invasion of barbarians.

"THE PROVISORY COMMANDER OF THE 1ST BATTALION.
"Paris, Oct. 10."

On reading the foregoing document one felt a degree of curiosity on the subject of this new corps which was to defend the liberty of the world against an irruption of barbarians, and the Rue Turbigo being at no great distance I proceeded thither. It is one of Baron Haussmann's splendid new streets, situate near the Halles Centrales, and in the very heart of Paris. In front of the offices of the Amazons of the Seine a considerable crowd of women and National Guards were collected, engaged in reading various notices posted up on either side of the doorway, or in discussing some question relative to the new corps. Several women were evidently urging each other to enrol themselves, and one aspiring Amazon was engaged in a lively discussion with a National Guard on the relative measure of valour pertaining to what we conventionally term the sterner and the weaker sexes. The staircase was completly thronged with applicants and their escorts, and one observed that by far the great majority of Amazons presenting themselves for enrolment were women of a certain age and evidently accustomed to hard work, often muscular, and not unfrequently over stout. The appeared principally to consist of *femmes du peuple*, cooks, washerwomen, and such like, with a fair sprinkling of shopwomen and seamstresses, the youngest among them being not less than five-and-twenty. Gallantry ought, perhaps, to impose silence upon one on the score of their pretensions to beauty; still, truth forces me to admit that none of these patriotic *citoyennes* were in the smallest degree handsome or even interesting, and evidently none were *patriotes* of the Charlotte Corday type. The chef *provisoire* of the 1st battalion, who inspected and cross-questioned all applicants presenting themselves, was what the French style a *petit bon homme sec*, a wiry little middle-aged man, of military bearing, and decorated with a parti-coloured ribbon. He informed me that the committee of ladies was not yet complete, as they were waiting for some influential name; that only women of unexceptionable moral character would be permitted to join the corps of Amazons of the Seine, all who offered themselves for enrolment having not only to be accompanied by husband, father or brother, but to bring with them a certificate from the Commissary of Police, attesting their character, position, &c. The officers, he said, would all be ladies, mostly wives and daughters of officers in the army, or at any rate possessing some knowledge of military affairs. A special patriotic and most spirit-stirring song, he observed, had been composed for the corps, entitled, "The Marseillaise of the Amazons of the Seine."—*Times*.

AN "OFFENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE" FROM PARIS.

MILITARY REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF OCT. 13, AT PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 13, 8-30 Evening.

Considerable movements of enemy's troops having been noticed within the last few days, the Governor decided that an offensive reconnaissance should be made by General Blanchard's division of the 13th Corps, whose positions extended from Issy on the right to Cachan on the left. General Blanchard ranged his force in three columns: that of the right (13th of the Line) was to operate in the direction of Clamart, that of the centre (General Soubielle) of Chatillon, and that of the left (the Mobiles of the Côte d'Or and Aube, Colonel Gravery) of Bagneux. These movements, protected by the continuous fire of the forts of Montrouge, Vanves, and Issy, were executed in perfect order and with much vigour. The Governor had sent General Schmitz, the head of the staff, to the right of the positions to follow the *ensemble* of the movements. Gen. Vinoy, commanding the 13th Corps, had disposed his reserves in the rear of Fort Montrouge. Bagneux was carried by the Mobiles of the Côte d'Or, whose conduct (which has been advantageously noticed on two former occasions) was brilliant. The 1st battalion of the Aube (under fire for the first time) was also excellent. Its leader, M. de Dampierre, fell gloriously at the head of his troops. Lieutenant-Colonel de Gravery, who conducted the *ensemble* of the operations, greatly distinguished himself. The sailors of Fort Montrouge, commanded by Captain d'André, took part in the action, and formed the rear guard with remarkable coolness during the retreat of our left. In the centre, our troops, making their way among the houses of Chatillon, took two barricades almost without loss, and advanced as far as the church and the road which leads from Chatillon to Clamart. Between these two points two battalions deployed in the greatest order, and advanced under the enemy's fire as far as the vineyards which border the slopes of the Clamart quarries. From that position they opened fire upon the enemy's tirailleurs posted between a ridge on the crest of the Chatillon plateau. The enemy's fire was successively extinguished by the guns of Vanves and Issy. At this moment masses of Prussians appeared on the heights of the plateau, and thus exposed themselves to the fire of the artillery and the forts. The object of the reconnaissance having been attained the retreat was ordered, and effected in excellent style by General Blanchard,

Who was it who took up arms to stop, even in its earliest stages, the genius of the French Revolution. No verbal skill, no historical quibble, will ever prevail against the fact that the Revolution of 1789 was the opening of a new era and the breaking up of the traditions of the past; and that Prussia was the first to fight against it. The invasion of 1792 initiated those baleful rivalries which were to lead to the present calamity. France repelled the aggressors; but she was carried away, we confess, beyond the limits of legitimate reprisals. She had suffered cruel injuries. She allowed herself to be intoxicated by victory. Jena was the revenge. This was followed by Leipsig and Waterloo, which reminded Frenchmen that if one people was permitted to give up its own independence for a time, it never could with impunity strike a blow against that of other nations. France, however, recovered from her misfortunes, and conquered herself again. From the time when it became impossible that she should be involved without her own assent, what war did she provoke? Where was to be seen that spirit of ambition and that desire for conquest which M. de Bismarck imputes to us? Who in Europe during those bountiful years co-operated more eagerly than we did in the preservation of peace? France had been harshly treated, in atonement for the faults committed by the First Empire. Modern ideas, trammelled as they still were, exercised an influence which made itself felt more and more in the foreign policy of the country. Wherever there was a people to be rescued, liberties to be defended, a moral grandeur to be acquired, France was found ready to act. The Government of the Restoration went to arms for Greece, the Monarchy of July secured the independence of Belgium. Those ideas had obtained such a hold over the national conscience, that the Second Empire understood that it must take them into account, and emphatically declared that it would bring peace. France believed it. The Empire, however, wanted military prestige, and sought to acquire it, but the wars which were undertaken were of a very different nature from those of Napoleon the First. For, if occasionally the Empire opposed the peaceful current of the nation, it did not deviate from the principles which France had adopted as her own. In the Crimea, France, in conjunction with two free nations fought for the independence of Turkey. It was in order to rescue a friendly nation that our armies crossed the Alps in 1859. The adventurous Mexican expedition itself, which the Liberal party so emphatically and rightly blamed, and so energetically opposed, could be explained only by means of theories which, although chimerical, at least repudiated beforehand all idea of conquest. What connection is there between those principles practically acted upon during more than half a century, under four different *régimes*, and the blood and iron policy which since 1864 has been let loose over Europe? What act or what word of France can give any body a right to associate her with it? Who was it who despoiled Denmark, who openly compelled Austria to make war, who violently annexed Hanover, Hesse, Frankfort, &c., stirred up again all the passions that had been dormant, and who so profoundly disturbed Europe? Throughout those crises France intervened only to hasten and consolidate peace. Mention is made of the warlike tendencies of the nation and of mean jealousies which the Prussian victories had kindled amongst her people. But on the morrow after Sadowa, at the time of the irritating occurrence about Luxemburg, public opinion in France clearly manifested itself against war, and the German publicists themselves were obliged to confess the fact. Moderation was found on our side. Lastly, when war broke out in the month of July last, who could deny that Prussia had been doing all she could for the last four years in order to attain this end? Without insisting on her political conduct or on her wilful neglect to execute the Treaty of Prague, suffice it to say that she was formidably armed and ready within eight days to enter the field. Events have shown how far she had been for a long time pushing on her preparations. How much France, on the contrary, had neglected her preparations is but too well known. Not only were the armaments of Prussia complete, but her alliances had been concluded. Evidently her intentions were to drag us into a redoubtable conflict. We can freely speak of this war, for the members of the present Government did everything in their power to avert its horrors from the country. We emphatically declare—in spite of the conduct of Prussia, the motive itself of the struggle was not justified, and M. de Bismarck cannot seriously retort against us the declamations of over-excited crowds. These were individual acts, which found no echo in the country, and which had no further importance than those confused agitations which every public excitement arouses in large cities. M. de Bismarck well knows the value of those things. And, besides, where is the people who does not easily yield to excitement at the first war cry? Governments are always certain to rouse enthusiasm at first defeat, should they not keep up with public opinion, their downfall is inevitable. This has been the result under the Second as well as under the First Empire. Both were doomed to succumb, because the enterprises which they pursued were unjust. M. de Bismarck's assertion that the Empire has been compelled by public opinion to act as it did is absolutely contradicted by the events themselves. When consulted on the occasion of the legislative elections of 1869, the French people most energetically asserted their love of peace. At the Plébiscite of the 8th of May, 1870, the same tendencies were evidenced in a very explicit way, so much so that two months later the Government was obliged, for the first time for many years, to reduce the army contingent. This concession, demanded by public opinion, proves the clear evidence of fact how far was France, in the month of July last, from meditating any warlike design. The Assembly of the Councils General, a short time previously, had again offered an opportunity for the manifestation of the same dispositions. But we are in possession of an official document which affords the most positive proof that far from having been led by public opinion, the Empire was, on the contrary, seriously anxious to know whether it would be followed by it. So little convinced was the Imperial Government, that in declaring war it was only obeying public opinion, that it considered itself obliged expressly to make inquiries on the subject. The Prefects were ordered to send to the Ministry of the Interior an account of the impressions caused in the Departments by the sudden news. Their replies, which were afterwards published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 2nd October, do not allow of any doubt. "The first impression has been amazement and surprise," wrote a prefect. Others said, "This news breaking out in the midst of a profound tranquillity has caused a considerable excitement." "War is considered to be such a scourge that people will not believe that it is coming." The ardent wish to preserve peace appeared everywhere. "I believe that in reality war is dreaded;" so wrote the prefect of one of the most populous and enlightened department. "Nobody," said another, "wishes for war, even were it a derivative from the great social uneasiness which pervades the country." "This country wishes for peace," so one wrote again; "it would accept war reluctantly." And elsewhere, "The population certainly do not wish to have war; they ardently wish for peace." Everywhere the sentiment broke forth that war would be accepted only if necessary for the honour of the country. But the people earnestly caught at every hope of peace up to the last moment. "When it is proved," so writes a Prefect, "that everything has been uselessly attempted to attain this object, people will make up their minds to suffer the consequences of a collision which they are now dreading." The number of these quotations could easily be increased. Out of the reports of 89 Prefects, only eleven state that complete assent prevails. All the others show the same pre-occupation or the same reluctance. It is, therefore, an indisputable fact that the country submitted to war, but did not call for it. Thus the proof stands that France was not menacing the integrity of Germany, as every page of the history for the last half century testifies. She was not meditating conquests. Her aspirations went in a quite opposite direction, and, in fact, even were she not urged thereto by her genius, the most evident considerations of her interests would compel her to follow a peaceful path. The public wealth has been changed in its nature since the beginning of this century. The immense development of investments in securities, the first-rate importance of credit, render it an absolute condition for the welfare of the country that peace should be preserved. France has been the first to adopt the system of commercial freedom, and she has thus associated her prosperity with that of her neighbours. Such is the nation against whose incursion M. de Bismarck wishes to protect Germany, and whose territorial dismemberment appears to him to be the sole efficient guarantee for the tranquillity of the German people. The line of the Rhine, according to him, is no longer sufficient; he wishes the line of the Vosges and the Moselle, he now requires Alsace and Lorraine, at the very moment when Germany has just completely altered her internal constitution. After 1815 Europe, already dreading the expansive strength of the Germanic race, exerted herself to give it a constitution the bases of which were calculated for defensive aims only; and France, although the Vienna treaties were directed against her, was left in the state in which she still is. Her frontier on the north side, bordering on Germany, is entirely open. The events of the present war are an undisputable evidence of that fact. And whilst France has made no alteration in her organisation, Germany has transformed herself into the strongest state ever reached by any power, viz., an absolute military unity, a personal and direct attention of the chief who commands, and a military service obligatory upon all. We still ask whether France or Germany is now a menacing power? Prussia needs no more in 1870 than in 1792 to guard herself against attacks from France. Beyond all doubt, the Prussian Government is seeking facilities for offensive designs rather than better defensive lines. How Germany would be better protected by advancing her frontier is not, indeed, easily explained. In case of an invasion the occupied territory would then be the territory annexed to Germany, and the seat of hostilities would be merely transferred from one province into another. And what would be the result of those violent annexations of provinces which do not desire to cease to be French? Not to mention the reluctant feeling with which every honest man would see populations annexed to a nationality not in accordance with their aspirations and their past, suffice it that it would perpetuate war. In fact can the heart of France ever detach itself from countries which so many misfortunes nobly endured, and so much blood gloriously shed, have united to her by indestructible ties? The consequence would be so disturbed a state of affairs that Europe could not henceforth hope for a single moment of rest. It is clearly to be seen that M. de Bismarck, whilst putting forth such pretensions and asking for such concessions, is himself preparing other wars, which are necessary for his attaining the aim to which he is led by an unbridled ambition. The German people wishes for its national unity and political liberty; and Liberal France has no objection to that. It is a just cause; and we should deny our own past if we opposed it. But an abyss separates those legitimate aspirations from the doctrine advocated and practised by M. de Bismarck. If the events which have been accomplished in Europe during these last six years are considered, it must be acknowledged that Prussia herself has assumed the part which she so unjustly attributes to us. It is no longer possible to entertain a doubt on this subject, after the manner in which M. de Bismarck responded to the noble step taken by M. Jules Favre. Should France succumb, Europe will be again threatened by war, which will paralyze all spread of thought and civilization, all increase in the prosperity of nations. France is not only struggling for the integrity of her territory, for her honour and independence, she is also fighting for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.—Receive, sir, &c.,

For the Minister, and by authorization, the Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Cabinet, and Delegate,

(Signed) CHAUDORDY.

THE SITUATION WHEN THE MAIL LEFT.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 21.)

During the quiescence of Metz and the inaction of Paris the operations of the Army Corps under von der Tann on the Loire are the chief objects of military interest. The movements reported yesterday pointed to an early occupation of Tours by the Germans. The expectation of a battle at La Ferté St. Aubin, referred to in telegrams from Tours, seemed to fall to the ground with the announcement that the German forces had been recalled from the left bank of the Loire. The latter were moving down the right bank of the river towards Tours at a pace which seemed to have been moderated in order to allow the force advancing by the Vendome road to clear that route. Chateaudun is fifty-five miles from Tours, to which the Germans appeared to be advancing. Blois, on the Tours and Orleans road, is an open town of 20,000 inhabitants, and although the main body of the French force which fought at Orleans retreated towards Vierzon, yet if the Army of the Loire was not entirely to renounce its mission, and leave the cities of the Loire wholly unprotected, it appeared that another engagement must take place near Blois. The means of inundation, so much dwelt on in letters from Tours as a defence of that place, consist simply in breaching the colossal dyke, La Levée, which beginning at Blois runs along the right bank as far as Mayenne below Angers, a distance of 100 miles. It is faced with masonry, and the railroad is carried along its summit. The telegrams of this morning, however, make it doubtful whether Tours or Bourges is the objective point of the German advance. To make Tours an unsafe residence for MM. Gambetta and Cremieux, it is not necessary for the German army actually to visit that town; to occupy a place south of it would equally necessitate their removal. It is now announced that the Germans have evacuated Meung and Beaugency, eleven and sixteen miles on the road to Tours from Orleans, but in which direction they have withdrawn is not stated. Coulmiers and Epieds, where the strong detachments of German cavalry are said to have been observed, are villages on the cross road which connects the Paris and Orleans, and Paris, Vendome, and Tours main roads. A telegram from Versailles informs us that it was the [illegible] of the Bavarian corps, which fought at the Forest of Armainvilliers. There a desolating spectacle afflicted us. The houses, cottages, and chateaux were all deserted; not a sound reached our ears, save now and then the barking of some half-starved dog left behind by his master. A little further on, in the midst of the Forest of Jouy, we perceived a Prussian camp, and could remark how ably defensive works were organized to guard against surprise. The tents formed two parallel lines, at the extremities of which were ramparts of gabions and fascines. Not far off we saw a large convoy of munitions spreading far along several roads. There was an infinity of small carts covered with white canvas. On seeing our balloon the Prussians gazed upwards, and as we fancied with looks of hatred and spite. How delighted we were to laugh at their impotence. But now, the sun dilating our gas and swelling our balloon, we mounted to higher regions, and lost sight of the earth. What incomparable splendour in that sea of silver-fringed clouds beneath our feet. For a time we were lost in admiration of the sublime decorations of the heavens, and forgot the world and its miseries. Presently, however, the shades of night warned us to descend. On lowering ourselves we heard peasants calling out lustily, "There are no Prussians here; you are at Montpothier, near Nogent-sur-Seine. Come down quickly." We accepted the invitation, and fell as it were into the arms of our honest friends without the slightest shock. Thanks to their obliging assistance, and that of their priest, whose kind reception we shall never forget, we got away rapidly with despatches and balloon. The Prussians are not far off, they said, they must have seen you descend, and may be here soon. We reached the house of M. Ebling, the sub-Prefect, who gave us a very warm reception, but our duty calling us to Tours we could not linger with him. We were obliged to take a most roundabout route, passing through Troyes, Dijon, Nevers, and Bourges. At Tours I found my brother, Gaston Tissandier, who had preceded me. We intend to try together to get a balloon back to Paris."

The following more exciting narrative of a balloon ascent and descent, of earlier date, is written, not by an aëronaut, but by a balloon passenger, to describe whom the verbiage of *Aérostier* has been coined:—

"Paris, Oct. 12.

"My dear Brother,—Doubting whether my letter of the 9th will have reached you, and fearing that you may have heard of the accident which happened to me, I write to describe it again. Our balloon left on the same day as that of M. Gambetta. It may have been that the atmospheric conditions were unfavourable to the ascension; but in any case our balloon was too lightly constructed; for I now learn from the gas establishment that although its cubic contents were only 1,200 metres it absorbed 2,100—a fact denoting a most frightful escape. The fact is that after mounting rapidly to the height of about 1,500 yards, and within a quarter of an hour of our departure from la Villette, we fell with fearful rapidity, and although we threw out all our ballast came down at a quarter past 3, only a hundred yards from the Prussian lines and near the village of Duguy, where the enemy occupies an important position in a windmill. While yet in the air we had been fired upon, and we heard dozens of bullets whistling between the car and the balloon. What a fright we were in! As our balloon touched the ground for the second time, after a rebound, I jumped out and succeeded in holding it down till my companions, the aëronaut and young Frederick, escaped. Lightened of our weight the balloon sprang up again, and I hope our correspondence which it carried away may have ultimately reached its destination. There were in a bag all the correspondence with the Intendant Perrier and the Minister of War, besides several letters and newspapers, a revolver, and my clothes. The Prussians opened fire upon us immediately. We were in a cabbage field flooded knee-deep in water. The bullets whistled about us in all directions, and strewed cabbage-stalks at our feet. We walked on as fast as we could through the mire, and I tore up a letter which I had written to you, and which might have compromised me had the Prussians found it. The fire ceasing from the windmill, we went on towards it, as all seemed quiet, but when within only 40 or 50 yards we were fired upon again by volleys of 50 or 60 shots at a time. Having heard French spoken in an opposite direction, we turned round, thinking we were saved, but presently our own France-tireurs opened upon us, and we were between two fires. In this extremity we laid down under some willow trees, and not upon the ground, but in the water. For fully half an hour we heard bullets whistling over our heads from the Prussians and from the France-tireurs. Presently the Fort de l'Est joined in the chorus with its cannon, and sent 15 shells at the Prussians. Some of these projectiles set fire to a chateau. We suffered a thousand deaths. I shall never forget it. I told my companions that our only chance was to lie motionless. My principal fear was lest our limbs should be so benumbed from the wet that we should be unable to move. We remained in our positions fully three hours and a half. The Prussians must have thought us dead. When night came on we crept away on all-fours, and came to a ditch six yards wide and full of water. My companions could not swim, and I scarcely know how they got across it, for before attempting the passage I tried the depth at six different places and found it up to my neck. After two hours' difficult marching we came upon a post of France-tireurs, who luckily did not fire upon us. We were taken prisoners and taken to Saint Denis, where the next morning we made ourselves known to General Bellemare, and were allowed to return to Paris. I will tell you the rest another time. At Duguy I buried a large packet of papers which I shall go to look for whenever the Prussians are turned out of the place. I shall start again in another balloon soon. Last time I had bad luck, for I left on a Friday, and on the 7th of the month. "A. PIPER."

THE EX-EMPEROR'S WEALTH.

The letter from M. Pietri, the ex-Emperor's private secretary, addressed to the London papers, affirming that his Majesty has no money invested in foreign funds, has produced the following answer, which has been sent to Wilhelmshöhe:—

"TO M. PIETRI.

"You dare, Monsieur, to state that your sire has not so much as a centime invested in foreign funds. Now I shall demonstrate to you, by figures, that either you speak in ignorance, or you conceal the truth. The position I filled in Paris enables me to speak with certainty of the finances of L. N. Bonaparte, and I am very sure that his treasurer, M. Thelin—a very honest man, by the way—will not contradict me. Here is a list of investments abroad which I know to have been made by the ex-Emperor:

In 1854.—With Baring Brothers, of London.	4,000,000
,, 1855.—Victoria Bank	6,000,000
,, 1856.—With Kindlet and Co., of Vienna.	3,000,000
,, 1860.—With J. B. Jecker, of Mexico..	14,000,000
,, 1863.—In the Tunis Loan	3,000,000
,, 1864.—In the Ottoman Loan	5,000,000
,, 1866.—At New York, on mortgage, by Brown Brothers	10,000,000
,, 1867.—In the Russian Loan, by Funder and Co., and Plitz, banker, at St. Petersburg	3,000,000
,, 1869.—The Empress purchased an estate in her own name, at Santander, through Don Trupita	3,000,000
,, 1870.—The Empress purchased another estate, at Alcoy, near Alicant.....	2,000,000
,, ,, Placed with Berg von Dressen at Amsterdam, for investment.....	7,000,000
Total (Francs)	63,000,000

"It is for you, Monsieur, to say how much your master ever placed in the French funds. For my own part, I only know of one investment in the Rente made by him, and that was for the benefit of a 'little lady' whose name I shall not mention.—Receive, &c.,

"Oct. 1, 1870. "MAX POL."

The sixty-three millions enumerated (equivalent to £2,520,000 sterling) cannot, by any means, represent the full amount of the provision, out of the public purse of France, which the Emperor has made for himself against a rainy day. It at once occurs to me that he has real property at Lake Como, at Civita Vecchia, in Rome, and at Aremberg. I have heard it said since I have been here that if the Emperor were to go up in the biggest balloon ever seen, and make a long aerial voyage, he could not drop down upon any part of Europe without being within reach of a handsome property of his own.—*Tours Letter, Oct.* 13, *Daily News.*

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT AT WILHELMSHÖHE.)

As regards the statement recently revived by one "Max Pol" in the Paris *Siècle*, and repeated in some of the English papers, to the effect that the Emperor has a large sum of money invested in various funds and stocks, I enclose to you a copy of a letter addressed today by M. Piétri to the *Indépendance Belge*, which will probably set the matter at rest. I prefer giving it in the original French, leaving you to append a translation if deemed desirable:—

"Wilhelmhöhe, 17 Octobre, 1870.

"Monsieur le Directeur,—*L'Indépendance Belge*, dans son numéro du 16 Octobre reproduit, d'après le *Siècle*, un fragment de la copie d'une lettre signée 'Max Pol,' qui m'aurait été adressée, et que je n'ai pas reçu.

"Le signataire, que je ne connais pas et dont j'entends parler pour la première fois, prétend me démontrer par des chiffres qu'en déclarant que 'l'Empereur Napoléon n'avait pas un centime placé dans les fonds étrangers, ou je n'étais pas instruit ou je dissimulais la vérité,' et comme preuve il fait l'énumération des prétendus placements d'argent faits par l'Empereur, avec une précision qui, dites-vous, frappera vos lecteurs comme elle vous a frappé vous-même.

"Voici ma réponse:—

"Je maintiens l'affirmation donnée dans ma lettre du 15 Septembre dernier; je déclare, en connaissance de causes, que toutes les indications et tous les chiffres énumérés par le signataire de la lettre sont [illegible] bien d'inventions perfides peut donner lieu le désir de nuire.

"M. Thelin, dont on invoque le témoignage, répondra lui-même à l'invitation qui lui est faite.

"J'espère, Monsieur le Directeur, que vous voudrez bien publier cette lettre dans votre journal, afin que vos lecteurs puissent apprécier la vérité.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée. "F. PIETRI,

"Secrétaire particulier de l'Empereur Napoléon.

"M. le Directeur de l'*Indépendance Belge*."

SUICIDE OF A PARISIAN JUDGE.

Judge Delesvaux, once the terror of Parisian journalists, and who for his never-failing ingenuity in framing reasons for a conviction in every press case brought before him, was promoted in the latter days of the Empire from the Tribunal of Correctional Police to the presidency of a Civil Chamber, has committed suicide. The news is brought from Paris by balloon, and long details are given in the *Peuple Souverain*. Before destroying himself, he sat up all night writing. At three o'clock in the morning his valet, who had lived with him for 24 years, seeing a light in his bedroom, opened the door, and took the liberty of recommending his master to go to bed. The judge said "Presently," and dismissed the servant in a peremptory tone which he was not in the habit of using towards him. The man was shocked to see how deadly pale the judge looked, and this was the more remarkable because he had a red scorbutic face. At six o'clock, having remained at his desk all the time, M. Delesvaux rang for his servant, gave him a packet of letters, which he said he was to deliver to their address, and told him to let nobody disturb him. A few minutes later a report of a shot was heard, and M. Delesvaux was found with his head bathed in blood, and quite dead. Some of the letters will probably reveal the motives for the act. Judge Delesvaux, who was raised to the bench for the zeal which he displayed as a commissary of police at the *Coup d'Etat*, was a lonely man, and scarcely ever went into society. He lived somewhere in the quarter of the Madeleine, and I have frequently met him in the evening walking on the Boulevard, or in the Passage de l'Opéra, flourishing a thick cane, and smoking a cigar, and always by himself. He was fond of taking a glass of beer in an English or German tavern, and did not mind the *monstrum digito præterentium*, which in his case was never complimentary.—*Tours Letter, Oct.* 14, *Daily News.*

GOOD NEWS FOR CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS!

War has not ruined the vintages of the Marne for the current autumn, nor have the bibulous German warriors emptied the Rheims and Epernay cellars of all the stocks of former vintages, so that the sparkling draught—"the wine of kings and the king of wines"—will not be an unattainable luxury—will not, in fact, be much scarcer and dearer than usual. There had been some painful anxieties on the subject. It was ostentatiously announced, at the time the almost endless battalions of invaders passed through Rheims, that every soldier was to have a foaming beaker of Sillery presented to him in honour of the occasion; their thoughtful Monarch—himself an intelligent admirer of the widow Clicquot—having so ordered it. Now, considering that something like three or four hundred thousand strong-backed Teutons had trudged through the cathedral city, the consumption of the noble liquor must have caused many a tremendous blank in the local bins. But—like London milk, which possesses a remarkable faculty of adapting itself to any demand—Champagne seems to "rise with the occasion," and we are glad to learn that its yield will not disappoint the hopes of its admirers for the present year, the occupying forces, under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg having given every encouragement to the labours of the vintage. Nor will there be any difficulty in conveying it to those countries which are preparing for it their usual hospitable reception. Their railways are broken up, or the service is absorbed by less pleasant claimants than Roederer and his sparkling *confreres*; but every one will do his best to make way for Champagne. Accordingly, it would appear that a regular trausport from the wine district through Belgium to England has been arranged, and by that route we shall receive our supplies of the indispensable and incomparable beverage. Thus do the claims of peace assert themselves in presence of war's grisly front, and such are some of the benefits to be derived from "benevolent" neutrality.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20.

After the 1st November the Emperor's effigy would no longer appear upon postage stamps. New stamps of the Republic, with the device "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," were in preparation.

The difficulties of communication and the scarcity of paper have driven those of the Paris journals which are still published to a variety of shifts. Some consist of a single page, printed on silk paper, copies of which, with the title and margin cut off in order to make them as light as possible, are despatched by balloon post, and occasionally reach their subscribers. The *Gaulois*, which prior to the siege was a broadside of four pages, is now reduced to the size of a sheet of notepaper, almost as light as a feather. It is not printed on both sides, nor, indeed, is it printed at all. It is lithographed, and consists of four short and narrow columns, filled with writing so minute that to read it would be a sore trial for one's eyes. Two numbers of it lie before us, each containing a "journal of the siege." They impart no information which has not already been supplied from other sources, but as curiosities of journalism they are of considerable interest.—*The Times.*

THE EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Among the letters recently published in Paris by the Commission appointed to examine the Imperial correspondence is the following letter addressed by the Empress to the Emperor during her voyage to Egypt last year:—

"Sur le Nil, à bord de l'Impératrice,
27 Octobre, 1869.

"Mon bien cher Louis,—Je t'écris en route sur (illisible) sur le Nil. Te dire que nous avons frais ne serait absolument pas la vérité, mais la chaleur est fort supportable, car il y a de l'air, mais au soleil c'est autre chose! d'ailleurs par télégraphe je te dis l'état de l'atmosphère. J'ai de tes nouvelles et celles de Louis tous les jours par télégraphe, c'est merveilleux et bien doux pour moi, puisque je suis toujours tenue à la rive amie par ce fil qui me rattache à toutes mes affections.

"Je suis dans le ravissement de notre charmant voyage et je voudrais t'en faire la description, mais tant d'autres plus savants et plus charmants conteurs que moi ont entrepris cette œuvre qu'il me semble que dans l'admiration muette je dois m'enfermer.

"J'etais bien tourmentée de la journée d'hier et de te savoir à Paris sans moi, mais tout s'est bien passé à ce que je sais par ta dépêche. Quand on voit les autres peuples, on juge et apprécie bien plus l'injustice du nôtre. Je pense, malgré tout, qu'il faut ne pas se décourager et marcher dans la voie que tu as inaugurée (*sic*), la bonne foi dans les concessions données comme du reste on le pense et dis (*sic*), est une bonne chose, j'espère donc que ton discours sera dans ce sens; plus on aura besoin de force plus tard, et plus il est necessaire de prouver au pays qu'on à (*sic*) des idées et non des expédients. Je suis bien loin et bien ignorante des choses depuis mon départ pour parler ainsi, mais je suis entièrement convaincue que la suite dans les idées, c'est la véritable force, je n'aime pas les à coups (*sic*), et je suis persuadée qu'on ne fait pas deux fois dans le même regne des coups d'état, je parle à tort et à travers car je prêche au converti qui en sait plus long que moi. Mais il faut bien dire quelques choses, ne fut-ce (*sic*) que pour prouver ce que tu sais, que mon cœur est près de vous deux, et si dans les jours de calme mon esprit vagabond arrive à se promener dans les espaces c'est près de vous deux que j'aime à être les jours de soucis et d'inquiétude.

"Loin des hommes et des choses, on respire un calme qui fait du bien, et, par un effort d'imagination, je me figure que tout va bien, puisque je ne sais rien. Amuse-toi, je crois indispensable la distraction; il faut se refaire un moral comme on se refait une constitution affaiblie, et une idée constante finie (*sic*) par user le cerveau le mieux organisé. J'en ai fait l'expérience, et de tout ce qui, dans ma vie, a terni les belles couleurs de mes illusions je ne veux plus en entretenir le souvenir; ma vie est finie, mais je revis dans mon fils, et je crois que ce sont les vraies joies celles qui traverseront son cœur pour venir au mien.

"En attendant je joui (*sic*) de mon voyage, des couchés (*sic*) du soleil, de cette nature sauvage cultivée sur les rives dans une largeur de 50 mettres (*sic*), et, derrière le desèrt avec ses dunes et le tout éclairé par un soleil ardent.

"Au revoir et crois à l'amitié de ta toute dévouée.

"EUGENIE."

BALLOON ADVENTURES.

Tours, Oct. 17.

M. Albert Tissandier, a very young aëronaut, gives the following account of his voyage in the Jean Bart:—

"On October 14, at a quarter past one, the balloon Jean Bart rose from Paris. I had the honour to conduct MM. Ranc, the mayor of the ninth arrondissement, and Ferrand. These gentlemen were charged with a mission to the Tours Government. I carried 400 kilogrammes of despatches—that is to say 100,000 letters—a hundred thousand souvenirs sent through the skies to a hundred thousand anxious families! The sun shone bright and hot as we passed over the line of the forts at the height of 1,000 yards. We plainly saw our enemies, who hastened to salute us with bullets and balls. But we soared too high for their artillery to frighten us. We could hear the cannon balls humming like flies below our car; and defying Uhlans, White Cuirassiers, and all the Prussians in the world, we [illegible] over the Forest of Armainvilliers. There a desolating spectacle afflicted us. The houses, cottages, and chateaux were all deserted; not a sound reached our ears, save now and then the barking of some half-starved dog left behind by his master. A little further on, in the midst of the Forest of Jouy, we perceived a Prussian camp, and could remark how ably defensive works were organized to guard against surprise. The tents formed two parallel lines, at the extremities of which were ramparts of gabions and fascines. Not far off we saw a large convoy of munitions spreading far along several roads. There was an infinity of small carts covered with white canvas. On seeing our balloon the Prussians gazed upwards, and as we fancied with looks of hatred and spite. How delighted we were to laugh at their impotence. But now, the sun dilating our gas and swelling our balloon, we mounted to higher regions, and lost sight of the earth. What incomparable splendour in that sea of silver-fringed clouds beneath our feet. For a time we were lost in admiration of the sublime decorations of the heavens, and forgot the world and its miseries. Presently, however, the shades of night warned us to descend. On lowering ourselves we heard peasants calling out lustily, "There are no Prussians here; you are at Montpothier, near Nogent-sur-Seine. Come down quickly." We accepted the invitation, and fell as it were into the arms of our honest friends without the slightest shock. Thanks to their obliging assistance, and that of their priest, whose kind reception we shall never forget, we got away rapidly with despatches and balloon. The Prussians are not far off, they said, they must have seen you descend, and may be here soon. We reached the house of M. Ebling, the sub-Prefect, who gave us a very warm reception, but our duty calling us to Tours we could not linger with him. We were obliged to take a most roundabout route, passing through Troyes, Dijon, Nevers, and Bourges. At Tours I found my brother, Gaston Tissandier, who had preceded me. We intend to try together to get a balloon back to Paris."

The following more exciting narrative of a balloon ascent and descent, of earlier date, is written, not by an aëronaut, but by a balloon passenger, to describe whom the verbiage of *Aérostier* has been coined:—

"Paris, Oct. 12.

"My dear Brother,—Doubting whether my letter of the 9th will have reached you, and fearing that you may have heard of the accident which happened to me, I write to describe it again. Our balloon left on the same day as that of M. Gambetta. It may have been that the atmospheric conditions were unfavourable to the ascension; but in any case our balloon was too lightly constructed; for I now learn from the gas establishment that although its cubic contents were only 1,200 metres it absorbed 2,100—a fact denoting a most frightful escape. The fact is that after mounting rapidly to the height of about 1,500 yards, and within a quarter of an hour of our departure from la Villette, we fell with fearful rapidity, and although we threw out all our ballast came down at a quarter past 3, only a hundred yards from the Prussian lines and near the village of Duguy, where the enemy occupies an important position in a windmill. While yet in the air we had been fired upon, and we heard dozens of bullets whistling between the car and the balloon. What a fright we were in! As our balloon touched the ground for the second time, after a rebound, I jumped out and succeeded in holding it down till my companions, the aëronaut and young Frederick, escaped. Lightened of our weight the balloon sprang up again, and I hope our correspondence which it carried away may have ultimately reached its destination. There were in a bag all the correspondence with the Intendant Perrier and the Minister of War, besides several letters and newspapers, a revolver, and my clothes. The Prussians opened fire upon us immediately. We were in a cabbage field flooded knee-deep in water. The bullets whistled about us in all directions, and strewed cabbage-stalks at our feet. We walked on as fast as we could through the mire, and I tore up a letter which I had written to you, and which might have compromised me had the Prussians found it. The fire ceasing from the windmill, we went on towards it, as all seemed quiet, but when within only 40 or 50 yards we were fired upon again by volleys of 50 or 60 shots at a time. Having heard French spoken in an opposite direction, we turned round, thinking we were saved, but presently our own France-tireurs opened upon us, and we were between two fires. In this extremity we laid down under some willow trees, and not upon the ground, but in the water. For fully half an hour we heard bullets whistling over our heads from the Prussians and from the France-tireurs. Presently the Fort de l'Est joined in the chorus with its cannon, and sent 15 shells at the Prussians. Some of these projectiles set fire to a chateau. We suffered a thousand deaths. I shall never forget it. I told my companions that our only chance was to lie motionless. My principal fear was lest our limbs should be so benumbed from the wet that we should be unable to move.

VON DER TANN'S CORPS.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 19.)

It results from the German official report upon the recent encounters with the Army of the Loire that at one time the Crown Prince of Prussia did intend the dislodgment of the Provisional Government of France from Tours, and gave General von der Tann orders for that purpose, orders which, for aught that appears, may still be in force. The corps under von der Tann's command was made up of his own Bavarian First Corps, the 22nd Division of Infantry of the 11th Prussian Corps, and two cavalry divisions. During their advance, with the main features and results of which our readers are acquainted, they had many skirmishes with France-tireurs, who abounded in that neighbourhood, and though unable to resist the German attack in any one single instance, yet clung to their hiding places in the woods, and were apparently intent upon organizing a guerilla war. These France-tireurs came from the Seine and the southern departments. The Germans, however, came upon one body whose appearance much surprised them, and who se presence showed how irregularly the Government had drawn upon the military resources of France. They were the partisans of Gers, a department 400 miles south of Paris, from which these men had been called up to the Loire. Their costume consisted of a short black coat, black trousers, gaiters, and a red sash round the waist. They wore hats with broad brims, those of the captains being about four times as large as those worn by the privates. When made prisoners, as they were without the least difficulty, they were found totally ignorant of everything military, and, moreover, armed with Minie rifles. They said they knew nothing of the service, and altogether represented their situation as pitiable. The peasants would not give them anything to eat, nor even direct them how to find their way across the country. The fear of the Germans was so universal in those parts that everybody shunned intercourse with irregular troops. We lately noticed some indications on the part of the German commanders of a disposition to abandon the system of "requisitions," which is more suitable for an advancing army than for one which needs regular supplies. The first steps in this direction, however, have been met by the French prefects with proclamations forbidding the sale of food to the Germans upon any terms. The Prefect of the Eure has announced that any person will be liable to be tried by court-martial and sentenced to death who may be found selling corn, hay, or provisions to the enemy. As the Germans have no intention of starving while there is anything to eat, they simply take what is withheld. The region north of Orleans, the so-called Beauce, is the most fertile district which the Germans have as yet entered. It provides Paris with enormous quantities of excellent wheat, and is full of steam and water mills. It also abounds in oats, a great acquisition for the German cavalry. The possession of the Beauce will sensibly diminish the number of the provision trains from Germany.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TROCHU.

General Trochu on Oct. 15 addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Paris:—

"Monsieur le Maire,—I have the honour to make known to you the bases on which, in concert with the superior general in command of the National Sedentary Guard, I propose to establish the organisation of its mobilisable battalions. This mobilisation meets with considerable difficulties, and therefore with delays which the public mind, excited by a very animated and legitimately impatient patriotism, but imperfectly understands. It is my duty to enlighten it while resisting its enthusiasm, and to prove to it that no one has more than I at heart the honour of the National Guard of Paris, and the care of the great interests which will be at stake the day that that Guard carries its efforts beyond the enceinte. When I undertook the defence of Paris with the co-operation of devoted fellow-workers, whose names will one day be remembered by the public with gratitude, I had to face a sentiment vastly different from the one I am now discussing. It was believed and asserted that a city like our capital, governed by such various interests, passions, and requirements, was incapable of being defended. It was hard to believe that its enceinte and its forts, constructed in other times, and under very different military circumstances to those which prevail at present, could be prepared in such a manner as to offer, unsupported by an army operating from without, a serious and durable resistance to the efforts of a victorious enemy. Still less was it admitted that the inhabitants could reconcile themselves to the sacrifices of every kind, to the habits of resignation, which a siege of any duration implies. Now that this great trial has been made—that is to say, that the placing of the city in a state of defence, has reached a degree of perfection which renders the enceinte unassailable, the outer fortifications being at a great distance; now that the inhabitants have manifested their patriotism, and of their own accord reduced to silence the small number of men whose culpable views subserved the enemy's projects; now that the enemy himself, halting before these formidable defensive preparations, has confined himself to surrounding them with his masses without venturing upon an attack, the public mind has changed, and shows now but one preoccupation, the desire to throw out in turn masses of soldiers beyond the enceinte, and to attack the Prussian army.

"The Government of the National Defence cannot but encourage this enthusiasm of the population, but it belongs to the Commander-in-Chief to direct it, because with this right are connected, for him, unlimited responsibilities. In this respect it is necessary to be guided solely by the rules of the general experience of war, and by those of the special experience which we owe to the painful events that have overwhelmed the Army of the Rhine. These rules demonstrate that no infantry, however steady it may be, can be safely brought to face with the Prussian army, unless it be accompanied by an artillery equal to that which the enemy has at his disposal; and it is to the formation of this artillery that I am applying all my attention. In the next place our percussion guns are excellent arms behind a rampart, where there is no need to fire quickly. But troops who with such arms engage others provided with rapidly-firing rifles, would expose themselves to a disaster that neither bravery nor moral superiority could avert.

"As regards the appeal made to the patriotism of the companies destined for outside service, the Government cannot address itself exclusively to the battalions provided with rapidly-firing arms, hence the absolute necessity for a friendly exchange of arms effected by the Mayor of each arrondissement, so that the volunteer-destined for war service shall be armed with the best rifles of their battalion. The recruitment of the companies will be made by lists opened in each arrondissement. The company of volunteers will comprise as far as possible 150 men by battalion, but each battalion will not be compelled to furnish this contingent. If the list of volunteers exce